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"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

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LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

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Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with,	Tons
Saturday, 3 P.M.				
1906				
10th Feb.	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
17th "	CHINA	7912		
24th "	PENINSULAR	5294	BRITANNIA	6325
3rd Mar.	ARABIA	7403		
10th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MOLDAVIA	10360
17th "	MACEDONIA	10512		
24th "	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA	10090
31st "	PERSIA	7973		
7th Apl.	ORIENTAL	5284	MOOLTAN	10001
14th "	EGYPT	7912		
21st "	PENINSULAR	5294	MARMORA	10369
28th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
5th May	ORIENTAL	5284	VICTORIA	6322
12th "	ARABIA	7903		
19th "	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA	6393
26th "	MACEDONIA	10512		

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Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

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Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company
Bombay, 30th October, 1905.

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FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
SYDNEY	4,255	Combe	22nd Feb 1906
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	22nd Mar "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,639	Rimaud	19th Apr. "
YARRA	4,255	Sellier	17th May "
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	14th Jun. "

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AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
YARRA	4,218	Sellier	3rd March 1906.
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	31st March 1906.

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SCINDIA	Schiaffo Abney	5400	13th March
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	24th "
* NUBIA	Hy. Tutt	3351	11th April
CIRCASSIA	Alex. Hale	6716	8th May
* BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrck	3 69	23rd "
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	2124	8th June

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Steamer	Tons	Sailing	Date Time.	Route.—via.
LINGA	2170	Mon.	12 Feb. 11 a.m.	P'flunder & Cutch
LAMA	2170	Tues.	13 Feb. 5 p.m.	Kathiawar Ports
KOLA	1260	Thur.	15 Feb. 10 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie
LHASA	2170	Frid.	16 Feb. 8 a.m.	(direct.)

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "MADURA," 1,951 tons, on MONDAY, 12th Feb calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,260 tons, on THURSDAY, 15th Feb, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Mar. 1906.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Apr. "
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st May, "
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st June "

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FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Matcovich	8018	20th March "
*† AUSTRIA	R. Calleda	7600	9th April "
MARQ. ACQUEHEM	A. Bliaffer	4766	20th " "
*† PERSIA	P. Craglietto	5894	7th May "

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FILIPPO ARTELLI	A. Radonicle	5,834	6th March 1906.

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Sassoon House, 54 Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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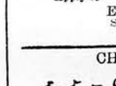

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PHILLIPS & CO. LD.,
BOMBAY & POONA

ARE now SUPPLYING most of the principal RAILWAYS, MUNICIPALITIES, NATIVE STATES, MILLS, SCHOOLS, DISPENSARIES, etc, in Western India, with DRUGS, CHEMICALS and APPARATUS, and invite correspondence on the subject.

TENDERS SUBMITTED AND CONTRACTS UNDERTAKEN.

PHILLIPS, & Co., have just REMOVED their LABORATORY into a NEW BUILDING which has been built expressly for them to meet the demands of their large Manufacturing business. This Laboratory is fitted up with all the latest machinery and appliances for the proper turning out of

ELEGANT PHARMACEUTICAL Products.

A TRIAL ORDER IS SOLICITED.

JOHN BEGG'S

ROYAL LOCHNAGAR WHISKIES

IN FOUR WELL-MATURED BLENDS.

BY Royal Warrant to H. M. KING EDWARD VII, 1901.

" " Her Late Majesty QUEEN VICTORIA, 1848-1900.

" " H. R. H. THE PRINCE of WALES, 1903.

SOLE AGENTS:

BOMBAY WINE AGENCY,
147, GIRGAUM ROAD.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY:

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 to Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000			Age next Birthday.
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	33 7	61 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	33 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	34 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 3	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 1	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 6	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 4	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 18	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. The Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the above sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 38, being then free of Premiums before age 50, the policy being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS.

Whose income is dependent upon health the Limited Payment System or Endowment Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

HARMSTON'S GRAND CIRCUS AND ROYAL MENAGERIE OF PERFORMING WILD ANIMALS.

MATINEE } TO-DAY
MATINEE } at 4 Sharp (S. T.)

Children Half Price to Matinées only.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
AT 9-30 P. M. (Standard Time.)
LAST 3 NIGHTS!
LAST 3 NIGHTS!!
Of the best show ever witnessed in Bombay.
FOUR ALL STAR COMPANY AT EACH PERFORMANCE.
THE GREAT SENSATIONAL ACT OF
DIAVOLO, Looping the Loop
DIAVOLO on a Bicycle
at 10-45 p.m. nightly S. T.
GRAND MATINEE.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, FEB., 10th.
Children HALF PRICE to MATINEES ONLY.
PRICES AS USUAL.
MONDAY, 12th FEB, last NIGHT BUT ONE
GRAND COMPLEMENTARY BENEFIT.
TENDERED TO
MADAM HARMSTON-LOVE.
A monster programme on that occasions.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
FAREWELL SOUVENIR MATINEE,
TUESDAY, 13th.
When a Gold and Silver Watch will be given away amongst the children visiting the Circus on that occasion.
PRICES AS USUAL.
Seats may be reserved at the Circus daily for the Boxes and Dress Circle chairs between the hours of 10 A.M. and 2 P.M. and 4 to 8-30 P.M.

MADAME HARMSTON-LOVE ...Proprietress.
COL. BOB LOVE .....Manager.
R. ALTON.....Agent.

THE BELLARY PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTY-FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 19, Bank Street, Bombay, on SATURDAY the 17th day of February, 1906, at 3-30 P.M. (Standard Time), to transact the following business:—

1st—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1905.
2nd—To declare a Dividend.
3rd—To appoint or re-elect a director.
4th—To appoint an Auditor and fix his remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,
MUNCHERSHAW P. NANAVATY,
Secretary.

Bombay, 24th January, 1906.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 10th day of February, 1906, to SATURDAY the 24th day of February, 1906, both days inclusive.

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club, will be held at the Club House, on Saturday, the 24th February, 1906, at 10p.m. (Standard Time).

A. H. DEANE,
Hony Secretary.

23rd January, 1906.

BOMBAY DOG SHOW, 1906.

SPECIAL PRIZES will be given for the best FOX TERRIER DOG or BITCH bred in India.

2. For the best Dog or Bitch of any breed owned by Non-Commissioned Officers and men of the Bombay Garrison.

3. For the best Irish or English Imported Greyhound Brood Bitch.

4. For the best wire-haired Pup born in India.

5. For the best Smooth haired.

6. For Terrier Dog or Bitch the bona fide property of the Exhibition who must reside within a radius of ten miles of Bombay.

Entries for the classes will be accepted up to February, 14th,

DOUGLAS BENNETT,
Honorary Secretary,
Bombay Dog Show.

BOMBAY HORSE AND DOG SHOW.

OWNERS are reminded that First Entries at Rs. 3 each ENTRY CLOSE on SATURDAY, February 10th. Second Entries at Rs. 5 each ENTRY CLOSE on TUESDAY, February 13th. For Prospectuses apply to

THE HONORARY SECRETARY,
28, Esplanade Road.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY by CONTRACT at BOMBAY of ARTICLES of PROVISIONS for the use of THE ROYAL INDIAN MARINE VESSELS for one year during 1906-07 will be received by the DIRECTOR of the ROYAL INDIAN MARINE at his Office, in the R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, up to 1 p. m., gun fire, of MONDAY, the 12 February, 1906, after which hour no Tender will be received.

For further Particulars see Notice No. 8303 in "Bombay Government Gazette," of the 15 Nov. 1905, or apply to the DIRECTOR, Royal Indian Marine.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

BOMBAY RACES, 1906.

14TH, 17TH, 19TH, 21ST and 24TH FEBRUARY, 1906.

RATES for SEASON TICKETS and BOOKS of COUPONS are as follows:—

	Grand Stand Enclosure and Private Paddock.	Grand Stand Enclosure only.
MEMBERS of the TURF CLUB.	Rs.	Rs.
Season Ticket	25	...
Ditto, ditto, option of buying	5	...
With the ditto ditto each		
Tickets for Ladies		
NON-MEMBERS of the TURF CLUB.		
Book of Coupons containing 5 Tickets	...	25
With the option of buying Tickets for Ladies, each	7	..

N. B.—MEMBERS of the TURF CLUB, & LADIES will receive Tickets.

NON-MEMBERS of the TURF CLUB, will receive Books of Coupons.

Tickets and Books of Coupons are not transferable.

Ladies and Members of the Turf Club are admitted to the Private Paddock Free.

Non-Members of the Turf Club will be charged Rs. 1 for admission to the Private Paddock.

Season Tickets or Books of Coupons issued for the Bombay Extra Meetings are not available for the Bombay Races.

DAY TICKETS.

FIRST ENCLOSURE.

GENTLEMAN..... Rs. 6
LADY or Child..... " 3

SECOND ENCLOSURE.

SINGLE TICKET..... Rs. 1-8
LADY or Child..... As. 0-12

Season Tickets and Books of Coupons can be had only on application to:—The SECRETARY, W. I. T. C., 3, Morland Road, Byculla.

Day Tickets will be sold at the Gate only.

No Tickets or Books of Coupons will be issued without payment.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Byculla, 15th January, 1906.

LIST of ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator-General, Bombay, and of Estates which have come under his charge:—

WAGHJI TOPAN, late of Bombay Lohana Hindu, a landed proprietor, ubd
PHILLIP VAZ, late of Bombay Christian Inhabitant, a Fitter,
HARPHUL DAYARAM, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant.
MAHON NETSI, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant.
PETER FELICIANO D'ARANJO alias PETER ARANJO, late Assistant to Messrs. Phillimore & Company, Ld.
LUKHMIDAS KARAN, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant.
LUKHMIDAS JOOTHA, late of Bombay Hindu Piece-Goods Merchant trading in the name of Jootha Runchord.
MIRZA HADI MIRZA MEHDI, late of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant.
HUBERT ARMSTRONG, a Lieutenant in the 98th Bussell's Infantry and late of the Bengal Military Police.
HAJI ABDULLA HAJI HASSUM, late of Bombay Halai Memon Mahomedan Merchant.
KAVASHA SORABSHAW PAYMASTER, doing business under the style of the English Typewriting Company.

All persons having claims against, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the Undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the Undersigned within one month from the date of this advertisement at the expiration of the said period the assets of the estate will be distributed and claims received after that period will not be recognised.

J. SANDERS SLATER.
Administrator-General.

Administrator-General's Office,
High Court, Bombay, the 1st day of February, 1906.

BOOTS AND SHOES! BOOTS AND SHOES!! BOOTS AND SHOES!!!

A GREAT comfort to thousands. They should not cost you too much. Do you know where you can get them at Moderate PRICES and durable wear. Try Messrs. JOSEPH IVAN and CO., Professional Shoemakers, 32 Tamarind Lane, Fort.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

PROFITS & INCOME INSURANCE CO., LTD., OF LONDON.

MILL AGENTS and others desirous of information regarding the INSURANCE of PROFITS, FIXED CHARGES, &c., will receive full particulars on application to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Managing Agents,
Bombay and Madras Presidencies.

CENSUS SCHEDULES.

THE Municipal Commissioner will feel obliged if all HOUSE-HOLDERS to whom Private Schedules have been distributed will kindly forward to the Health Officer, Municipal Office, any schedules which may not have been collected by Enumerators BEFORE NOON on the 10th instant.

NOTICE.

INDIAN STEAM COAL REQUIRED FOR THE ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SERVICE AT BOMBAY AND OTHER INDIAN PORTS. SEALED TENDERS will be received at Bombay Dockyard up to 1 p.m. of 19th February, 1906.

For Particulars see notice No 8303 in "Government Gazette" of 15th November, 19 5, or apply to the

DIRECTOR OF THE ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying about 200 Military and Naval Officers' Messes and 100 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

POMMERY AND GRENO,	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co,	Jeres.
HEIDSIECK & Co,	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER.	Ay.
GIESLER & Co,	Aviso.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS.	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.	Edinburgh.
NATH, JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE, Lo.	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
WARRE & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
KIDD & SHADBOLT.	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
O. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côte d'Or.
ACKERMANN—LAURANCE.	Saumur.
ANDREW BOWAN.	Melbourne
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL.	Budapesth.
R. SCHLUMBERGER.	Vosiau.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
RUTHERFORD & BROWNE.	London.
JOHN JAMESON & SON, Ld.	Dublin.
WILLIAM & KEITH JOPP.	Aberdeen
MACKENZIE BROS.	Rosshire.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
COATES & Co.	Plymouth.
MARTELL & Co.	Cognac.
E. COUSENIER & CIE.	Marseilles
P. B. BURGOYNE & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expenses of importing them direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & Co.,
BOMBAY.

LAWSON'S
LIQUEUR
WHISKY.

Justly noted for its age, softness, Mellowness, and fine Character. Strongly recommended to all who desire a good Whisky.

Of all dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS.

A SAFE REMEDY
FOR ALL
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY,	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA,	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS,
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD	AND
DISEASES,	SORES OF ALL KINDS

it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street, Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'"—June 13, 1903.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor*, the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can with the utmost confidence recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR...

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

and beware of worthless imitations and substitutes

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion. One Rupee, Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER.—Produces a polish like new on Jewellery, Silver Goods Plate and Closer Metals. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Trial Samples gratis on application. Per tin Annas 12, per dozen Rs. 8. We recommend it.—MARKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

ARRIVAL of NEW GOODS:—We are now showing an excellent and choice selection of E. P. Ware, Cutlery, Crockery, Table and Bed Linens, Cretonnes, etc. Inspection invited. M. BRESLAUER & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

TO BE LET.—Fort, Bank Street. Excellent ROOMS with Bathroom. A Cool healthy place with balcony, open on the South-West side, also Harbour view. Rent Rs 40 to 55. Apply NANAVATY Floor, Telephone Buildings, Bank Street,

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THE only reliable PIANO TUNER and Repairer is H. Kaps Piano Builder and Silver Medalist who attends personally. Terms very moderate. H. KAPS & Co., 37, Medows Street, Fort, Piano Show Room.

PETROL.—The famous SHELL BRAND, Imported by the ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., LD. Bombay Agents:—Messrs FAZULBHOY M. CHINOY & Co. in Messrs. SHALEBHOY TYEBJI & SONS' Shipchandlers Stores, Dalal Lane, Fort.

COMFORTABLE HOME, in a healthy part of Belgium offered to young children of parents abroad, Special care, home comforts. Terms Moderate, Address, Mlle. NEEL, Maesoyck, Belgium.

PIANOFORTE LESSONS.—A LADY holding a LICENTIATE DIPLOMA, from the Royal Academy of MUSIC, London, is desirous of taking a few more PUPILS. Apply care of SEYMOUR DOVE & Co., Esplanade Road.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs FINLAY MUIR & Co, Bombay.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL, Elphinstone Circle opposite the Town Hall. Further extensions and renovations. Rooms airy and commodious with bath rooms attached to each. Rates from Rs. 3-0-0 to Rs. 4-0-0 per day. Special arrangements for monthly boarders and families making a prolonged stay. Cuisine a specialty.—Apply to the MANAGER.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine wines and liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brant' new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents Dinners served till late hours.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT'S Suppliers, Messrs OLIVER and Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants, Patronized by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels, Especially First Class Gunsaz and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. Fee, Bombay, Rs. 2, and Mofussil Rs. 3 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay Established 1872.

WANTED AGENTS to help the distribution of One Lakh of Rupees. For particulars apply to DAYASHANKER BHAGWANJI, Pleader, and MANISHANKER GOVINDJI, Vaidya Shastri, Jamnagar.

WANTED Gentlemen to get their Applications, Memorials, Appeals prepared in a very effective style to insure success. Done in expert form. Apply to Box "No. 1234 A Office," "Bombay Gazette."

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture or Sale or Hire Inspection respectfully invited.

COTTON BUSINESS.—Cotton, and Seed and Factory Business, Upcountry, WANT POST as Manager, or Assistant in these, for Buying Cotton, Wheat, Seeds &c, Working Factories, Pressing and Ginning, Jute, Flour, Oil, and other Mills, Have served for 20 Twenty years as Agent to European Firms, Visited Steam Factories, and Travelled throughout India. Proficient in Opening New Stations. Also Erected and Dismantled Factories. Highest Testimonials. Address, "COMRA," care of "Bombay Gazette."

ONE of the Sights of Bombay.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL'S ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALOON replete with everything that Oriental luxury and Artistic taste can suggest and Visitors will not regret an inspection of their Highness's Spacious, Artistic Painting and Enlargements, and Indian Views of places of Special Interest, Portrait Paintings in oil on Photographic Basis a specialty. Hydraulic Lift available. Rajah's Nippon Buildings, Top Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE DESCRIPTIVE SHEET ALMANACK FOR 1905.—Only a few Copies available. Got up in a neat and an attractive style in colours on superior paper. Contains in brief valuable and useful information regarding H. E. the Governor's Personal Staff and Additional Members in Council, Gazetted Public Holidays and various departments of the Bombay Municipality, the Bombay Port Trust, the B. B. & C. I. Ry., the G. I. P. Ry., Bombay Post Offices, the Steam Navigation &c. Price per copy ANNAS FOUR only. Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 19 years, and during that time never found it out of order, and even now it works as if it were quite new. MRS L ALMEIDA. Girgaum Bombay."

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" also containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c., Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, fees of postage English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

FOR SALE.—OLD MAGAZINES, of various dates, Macmillan's, The National Review, Calcutta Review &c., &c. Apply C C., care of "Bombay Gazette."

A BOON TO SUFFERING HUMANITY. SURGERY SUPERSEDED.—SURGERY not needed at all:—Thorough cures for Hydrocele, Hernia, Elephantiasis, Piles, Fistula, with its horrible and maddening agonies, and all sorts of Rectum and Scrotum diseases, Fatty or windy body (reduction in such a body from 4 to 6 inches certain after 15 days' treatment) Rheumatism, Gout, Paralysis, Spermatorrhœa, Sterility, Diabetes, Dyspepsia, Nasal complaints, Leprosy and all sorts of malignant diseases are thoroughly curable and harmless vegetable medicines. Apply Dr. BALKRISHNA N. JOSHI, of Benares, Pardeo Bridge, near Tram Terminus, Motiwala's Chawl, Pardeo, Bombay.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates, special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit synonyms, by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandver, B.A., and A. William Heyde. Apply "C," care of "Bombay Gazette."

BACK NUMBERS of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail addition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas, 30 days to one year, 1 rupee and of older dates than one year from Rs. 2 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one Rupee.

Sing a Song of Sixpence
A Pocketful we mean
Earned in Stitching Garments
On SINGER'S SEWING MACHINE.

The maid who in the garden
Was hanging out the Clothes
Exclaimed: What lovely hems and frills
These garments do disclose.

The Queen and the millions
From high born to the low
Praise SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES
So splendidly they sew.

But buyers must be cautious
As counterfeits are made
And offered at the genuine
By tricksters in the Trade.

Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. *Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.*

The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS *for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to protect their interests to them. Machinery orders are attended to by an expert.*

1, WHITEFRIARS STREET, LONDON. TELEGRAMS: "KEYMER, LONDON."

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

This is the age of research and experiment, when all nature, so to speak, is ransacked by the scientific for the comfort and happiness of man. Science has indeed made great strides during the present century, and among the—by no means least important—discoveries in medicine comes that of Theraplon, particulars of which will be found in another column. This preparation is unquestionably one of the most genuine and reliable Patent Medicines ever introduced, and has, we understand, been used in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, Maisonneuve, the well-known Chassaignac, and indeed by all those who are regarded as authorities in such matters, including the celebrated Lallemand, and Roux, by whom it was some time since uniformly adopted, and that it is worthy the attention of those who require such a remedy we think there is no doubt. From the time of Aristole downwards, a potent agent in the removal of these diseases has (like the famed philosopher's stone) been the object of search of some hopeful, generous minds; and far beyond mere power—if such could ever have been discovered—of transmuting the baser metals into gold is surely the discovery of a remedy so potent as to replenish the failing energies of the confirmed *roué* in the one case, and in the other so effectually, speedily and safely to expel from the system without the aid, or even the knowledge, of a second party, the poisons of acquired or inherited disease (and their protean forms as to leave no taint or trace behind. Such is The New French Remedy Theraplon, which may certainly rank with, if not take precedence of, many of the discoveries of our day, about which no little ostentation and noise have been made, and to the extensively ever-increasing demand that has been created for this medicine wherever introduced appears to prove that it is destined to oust into oblivion all those questionable remedies that were formerly the sole reliance of medical men. Theraplon may be obtained in England, direct from the proprietor, and of the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the Colonies, India, China, Japan, &c., not even excluding such remote districts as Central Africa, the Fiji Islands, St. Helena, &c.—*Diamond Field Advertiser*, KIMBERLEY

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.
BOMBAY BYCULLA AND POONA.

SALES BY AUCTION.

THE WELLINGTON MEWS AUCTION.

THE THIRD AUCTION SALE of HORSES and CARRIAGES will take place at the MEWS Wodehouse Road, Bombay, on SUNDAY, 11th February, 1906, commencing at 10 a.m. sharp, Standard Time, when the following lots will be SOLD:—

The Property of the WELLINGTON MEWS.

Lot 1.—Ch. Aust. Geld., 6 years, 15-2, up to great weight, broken to single and double harness and saddle, a very handsome horse, when not in regular work, plunges at starting in harness.

Lot 2.—Gr. Arab Entire 14-1, 5 years, good in both saddles and fast not reliable in harness.

Lots 3.—and 4.—Pair of Gr. Arab Ponies 6 and 7 years, 14 hands, saddle and harness. Thoroughly reliable good hard workers. Suitable for broker's work.

Lot 5.—Gr. Arab. Entire, 6 years, 14-1-1/2 up to weight, handsome, goes in both saddles and harness, would made a good polo pony.

The Property of R.J. Hunter, Esq.

Lot 6.—"War Dance," T. B. Bay Aust. Geld., by "War Paint." "Dam "Gaiety," 6 years 15-3 good jumper, snaffle mouth cardes a Lady.

The Property of R. J. TATA Esq.

Lot 7.—Ch. C. B. Mare, 7 years, 14-1-2, very handsome stud bred, first-class in saddle and harness fast, trotter, played polo and has been hunted.

Lot 8.—"Dan," Fisa-bleton Grey Aust. Geld., 7 years, 14-2 1/2, holds "I. P. A." Certificate for life. Good in both saddles and broken to harness and stick and ball, and has been hunted.

Lot 9.—Bay, C.-B. Mare, 6 years, 14-1 1/2, a very well bred, likely to race has been hunted, being broken to harness.

Lot 10—Grey C.-B., Geld 6 years, 14-3 1/2, a good hunter and pig-sticker, broken to both saddles, very handsome and won a prize at Poona Horse Show.

TO CLOSE PARTNERSHIP.

Lot 11.—Br. Aust. M., 6 years, 15-1 1/2, being broken to harness, good mover and well bred.

Lot 12.—B. Aust. G., 5 years. 15-1 1/2, being broken to harness, good stepper. (This horse is by Saucy Jack.)

Lot 13.—B. Aust. G., 6 years, 14-1 1/2 up to any weight, magnificent stepper.

The above 11, 12 and 13 can be tried in double harness.

The property of H. O. COATES, Esq.

Lot 14.—Bl Aust. Geld., aged, 15-2. Has been used as a Cavalry charger, ridden in Bombay Light Horse, broken to harness but not driven lately.

The property of Major HENNESSY, R. A. M. C., gone home.

Lot 15—"Early Bird," Bay Arab, entire aged, winner of Races and a first class polo pony.

The property of a gentleman.

Lot 16.—Ch. Waler Geld., 7 years old, 15 hands in height, thoroughly broken to harness and saddle has been regularly ridden as a Cavalry charger.

The property of a gentleman, giving up keeping horses.

Lot 17.—"Success" Bay Aust. Mare, 5 years, 15 hands, regularly hunted with the Bombay hounds snaffle mouth, good jumper, carries a Lady, can be recommanded.

The property of Miss. J. BRODIE-MILLS.

Lot 18.—"Alice, "Dan C. B. Mare 6 years, 14 1, regularly hunted by a lady with the Poona and Bombay Hounds, snaffle mouth, winner of prizes at Horse Shows, broken to harness, but not driven lately, Highly recommended.

ON ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

Lot 19.—Dappled Grey Aust. gelding 7 years old, 15-3.

Lot 20.—Dappled Grey Hungarian Mare, 6 years old, 15-3. The above are a well matched pair, showy in harness and perfectly reliable.

The Property of F. E. DINSHAW, Esq.

Lot 21—Grey Hungarian Mare, 5 off, 14-0 1/2 in height, perfect hack, very handsome.

On another ACCOUNT.

Lot 22.—Nutmeg Grey Arab, Entire rising, 5 years, 14-1, broken to harness and a good goer.

The Property of H. M. METHA, Esq.

Lot 23.—Bay-Aust. Mare, broken to harness.

The Property of a Gentleman.

Lot 24.—Bay Aust. Mare, 5 yrs., 15-1 1/2, well bred, being sold as she is not up to owner's work, either in saddle or harness.

CARRIAGES.

The Property of Col. BOYD, left Bombay.

Lot 1—A light handsome, easy running, comfortable Brougham, rubber-tyred, lately done up.

Lot 2.—A handsome, light and easy running Mail Phaeton, rubber-tyred, lately done up.

The Property of R. J. Tata, Esq.

Lot 3.—Ralicart, English.

ON SEPARATE ACCOUNTS.

Lot 4.—A small Barouche, English, by Thorne.

Lot 5.—Four-w-heeled English, built, waggonette, rubber-tyred, easy running and in good order, and a set brass harness in very good order, by Macalpin and Huggett.

Lot 6.—An Austrian Mail Phaeton, built in Vienna, very comfortable and easy running.

Lot 7.—Victoria, by Stepheus, rubber-tyred fitted with brake.

Lot 8.—Square English Landau, by Windover Rigby wheels, rubber-tyred.

Lot 9.—Square English Landau.

The property of NISSEM, Esq.

Lot 10.—Mail Phaeton, by Press, with Polo and shafts complete, rubber-tyred, easy running and light, nearly done up.

In addition to the above there will be other lots of Horses and Carriages including two Motor Cars, particulars of which have not yet been received.

ANDERSON & FURDOONJI,
Joint Managers.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT, AND SUMMARY OF TRADE

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report,
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period, as far back as 1897 and 1904 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period, as for back as 1897 and 1904, respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange,
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week,
Charters and Engagements,
Annual Subscription in advance...Rs. 10.
Single Copy.....Annas 4.

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FEVER DROPS. As. 4

(PROF. GAJJAR'S FORMULA.)

The BEST and CHEAPEST Remedy for all FEVERS.

BLOOD PURIFYING SOLUTION, Re. 1

(PROF. GAJJAR'S FORMULA)

For poor or IMPURE BLOOD.

Strongly recommended for

SYPHILITIC TROUBLES,

SHARMA'S INKS.

Equal to the best Imported INKS, but CHEAPER For Prices Samples Apply to

The SUPERINTENDENT,
T. C. LABORATORY, Girgaum, BOMBAY.

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BANKERS MERCHANTS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.

TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS.
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A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.

INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.

PASSAGES booked by a line of Steamers.

ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, of Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instruction at clearing and Forwarding Baggage, etc.

REPAIRS OF Re. 1-8 within 25 years. Take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine which I purchased 25 years ago, has required only Re. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still giving service of all parts. J. R. Gentleman, 16, Forbes Street, Bombay.

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C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

WINES, GENERAL MERCHANTS, AND CONTRACTORS,

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GRUYERE, PARMESAN, GORGONZOLA, AND CHEDDAR CHEESE.

MACCARONI VERMICELLI AND SOUP PASTES.

PURE WINE VINEGAR AND PURE OLIVE OIL.

ALL KINDS of FRENCH, ITALIAN AND GERMAN STORES.

MARSALA ITALIA (SHERRY) highest awards wherever exhibited.

ELISIR CHINA (Calisaia Liqueur), A tonic restorative for general debility.

WALNUTS ALMONDS AND HAZELNUTS,

GRIGNOLINO CLARET (WINE) a thoroughly genuine article. Only Rs. 10 per doz. Bottles.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR

(Late partner of D. M. Dastoor & Co.)

Having **sixteen years' experience** in sight testing, &c., begs to inform his kind constituents that he has opened a new business under the name and style of

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & CO.,
Oculists and Opticians,
7, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

An Ophthalmic Surgeon, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (London), on the premises. Consultation free.

Entirely new stock of Spectacles and Eye-Glasses of the latest style and Pattern.

Genuine 1st Quality Brazilian Pebbles. Prices extremely moderate.

Highest credentials from the HON'BLE SIR LAWRENCE JENKINS, the HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE BATTY, LIEUT.-COL. PETERS, M.B., I.M.S., and other personages.

A large assortment of powerful Telescopes, Binoculars, English made clinical and artificia human eyes, glare Dust protectors and motor goggles in stock.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacopœy, and therapeutics, is the most powerful without equal in all cases of defective nerve power; whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the war and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, trembings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, nervous debility, small weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can give no rest, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Brace up the system generally, and therapeutically without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

Agents for India—TREACHER AND CO., LTD. BOMBAY, BYCULLA and POONA.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon.

Hackenschmidt's Conquests.
WHY HE WINS.

His Own Opinion.

Never in the memory of mankind has there been so marvellous a wrestler as Hackenschmidt. Seemingly he is unconquerable. The secret of his unvarying success, lies, perhaps, in the determined and methodical precautions he takes to acquire the "Steady Nerve," which so controls his matchless strength and superb skill, that he can at any instant put forth the uttermost force of which he is possessed. To ensure his "Steady Nerve," and dispel the weariness and lassitude which are provoked by the severity of his combats, Hackenschmidt makes it a regular custom to take a course of the Well Known Nerve Tonic—Phosferine, which, he says, is simply invaluable as a Nerve Recuperative. All the World knows how vital it is that Hackenschmidt *must* always be well, and *must know how to keep well*, and the fact that so powerful and well-conditioned a man derives immense benefit from Phosferine, is, in itself, the very best and strongest assurance that the famous Tonic will, to a far greater extent, strengthen and reinforce the Nerve System of the many who are not so richly endowed with health and strength as the brilliant young wrestler.

His Advice.

Mr. G. HACKENSCHMIDT writes:—"I have been so delighted at the wonderful results derived from taking Phosferine that I have much pleasure in giving you this unsolicited testimonial. Owing to the continued strain of wrestling three or four times nightly for the last eighteen months I got very much run down—lassitude, and general feeling of weariness. I consequently decided some few weeks back to take a holiday in Germany; the change did not seem to do me much good, but whilst in Berlin a friend of mine told me to try Phosferine, I followed his advice and found it a splendid tonic, a few bottles soon restored me to my old form. In Neuralgia I have also found it exceedingly valuable. *Strong* men, you see, have their troubles as well as others. I am very grateful that your remedy was brought to my notice, as it has certainly proved an invaluable help to me, you will therefore understand how I value the remedy. I shall not fail to recommend it to my friends. You can use this if you see fit, as I consider Phosferine is a Champion remedy and cannot be too well known."—Sept. 9, 1904.

PHOSFERINE

The Greatest of all Tonics.

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR Lassitude, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Indigestion, Backache, Mental Exhaustion, Brain-Fag, Premature Decay, Nervous Debility, Sleeplessness, Influenza, and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Remedy of Kings

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

Family, H.I.M. the Empress of Russia, H.M. the King of Greece, H.M. the Queen of [illegible] H.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia, H.I.H. the Grand Duchess Olga of Russia. And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the World.

Of Parsons', 17, Farring on Rd., London, Eng. Price in Great Britain, bottles, 1/1½, 2/9 and 4/6. y all Chemists, Stores, &c. The 2/9 size contains nearly four times the 1/1½ size.

TEAS,

Fragrant and refreshing.

COFFEES,

Fresh and

Stimulating.

LIPTON, Ltd.

WHISKIES.

Perfection.

PROVISIONS,

always fresh and

good alike.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL..... £800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £375,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..... £800,000

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HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

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Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak)	Hongkong
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THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

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GEORGE MILLER
Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....	" 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND..	" 9,990,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS.....	" 880,000

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RESERVE FUND.....	£525,000

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Steamer Point,	Aden,	Kandy,	Chittagong.

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HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
Acting Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 8,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ...	$ 100,00,000

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JOHN WALTER, Esq.
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C. S. ADDIS, Esq.
Managers.

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AMOY,	KIUKIANG,	PENANG
BANGKOK,	KOBE,	RANGOON
BATAVIA,	KOWLOON,	SAIGON,
BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA,	MANILA	SINGAPORE
FOOCHOW,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA,
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN
HAMBURG,	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY

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Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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Drafts are granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

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SCIENTIFIC EXTERMINATION OF RATS BY

DANYSZ VIRUS

Successfully used on the Royal Estate, Sandringham.

Danysz Virus is harmless to other animals and Human beings.

No inconvenience from dead rats.

Major-General Sir FREDERICK CARRINGTON writes:—"I am glad to say that after several applications of the Virus I have, I believe, completely cleared the rats out of my farm buildings, stables, kennels pheasantries, wares, and etc., at Hilcot, which I have never before succeeded in doing.

From PELHAM BURN Esq. Pit Chroy. Blucks boat, Morayshire. May 15th, 1905:—"It is the best stuff I ever used for exterminating rats."

Price Rs. 2-8 per tube.

SOLD BY

BEYNON & Co.,

ESPLANADE PHARMACY BOMBAY.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL.

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,

Opposite the Town Hall.

Further extensions and renovations.

Rooms airy and commodious

with Bath-rooms attached to each.

Rates from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day.

pecial arrangements for monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay.

Cuisine a Speciality.

Apply to the MANAGER.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, Feb. 8.

The Bombay mails of 27th ult., arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

SECURITIES—

2 1-2 per cent. Consols	90 7-8	= +3-16
3 do. Rentes	99 1-4	= unchanged
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan		=
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rosea Paper	66 1-4	= +1-8

SILVER.

Spot in London	30 1-4	= +1-16
3 months hance	29 9-16	= +1-8
Spot in New York	65 3-4	= +1-8

EXCHANGES.

Paris cheques	25 16	= +1-2
Berlin	20 51	= +1-4
New York Demand	4 87 1-4	= unchanged

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	4	per cent	= do
3 months sight Bank bills	3 7-8	do	= do
6 " "	3 3-8	do	= do
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	4 1-8	do	= do
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	4 1-4	do	= do

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	3 7-8	do	= do
7 day market loans	4	do	= do

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £2,25,000 for South American

Extra Council Bills allotments Bills on Madras Rs 10,000 at 1s 4 1-8

Extra Council Bill allotments, Bills on Bombay, Rs. 360,000 at 1s 4 3-32d

Extra Council Bill allotments, Transfers on Bomb ay Rs. 3,60,000 at 1s 4 5-32d

SUGAR—

German granulated 1st marks 10 Feb. Tone steady

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore 45 1-2 A-M value dull.

LINSEED—

Linseed Bold 47 + 1-4 A-Maseliers quiet but steady

COFFEE—

Coffee in New York 8 7-16

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed easier. East Indian quiet. Manchester quiet. Total Sales 10,000. Spot 5·95 plus 2. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 8 11-16 plus 1-16. Sold on speculation and for Export 1,000. Imports 17,000. Futures closed easier.

Feb.-Mar. 5·75 +3	Mar.-Apl. 5·78 +3	Apl.-May 5·81 +3
May-June. 5·83 +3	June-July 5·86 +3	July-Aug. 5·88 +4
Aug.-Sept. 5·81 +5	Sep.-Oct 5·68 +6	Oct-Nov. 5·62 +6

Receipts at U S Ports 15,000
Do last year 12,000
Exports to Great Britain 5,000
Do do Continent 19,000

IN NEW YORK—

Spot 10 25
Futures, month of March ..... 10·17 +3
Do do July ..... 11·02-1

} a Advanced owing to firm cables and to Southern spinners said to be bidding more freely.

Liverpool quotations for East Indian cotton are all raised 1-16d.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Silver Bullion, Rs. 1,53,630
Ex s s "Peninsular" from London

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours, ending at 6 p.m. on Thursday, 8th Feb. 1906 :—

Cotton	18,071 bales.
Wheat	10,041 cwts.
Linseed	3,933 do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	884 do
Gingellyseed	3,433 do
Poppyseed	140 do
Groundnut	1,738 do
Castorseed	2,358 do
Rice	1,401 do
Myrabollams	4,883 do
Cottonseed	10,729 do
Mowraseed	21 do
Gram	62 do
Joowar	6,052 do
Maize	nil

BOMBAY, FRIDAY FEB. 9.

BUSINESS generally has been slack during the week as there is very little encouragement from Europe for our principal articles of export. Local prices are maintained, as the outlook for our growing crops is not satisfactory and dealers are more inclined to buy than to sell for forward delivery. Arrivals of cotton into Bombay continue on a large scale, and the money market is firm. There is also a good demand for money in Calcutta on account of the large Burmah rice crop.

COTTON.

We have had various reports on the American crop during the past week. A telegram dated Washington, February 2nd informed us that "the Census bureau report shows that 250,844 bales were unginned on the 16th ultimo which means a total crop of 10,248,846 bales." This information was followed for four days by a steadily declining market in New York and New Orleans. We were then informed by a telegram dated London, 6th February, that "the cotton crop estimates are unchadged. The consumption of 11,50,000 bales is abundantly supplied." This was followed the next day by a brisk reaction in America, futures advancing 16 to 20 points. The cotton crop estimates seem to very between 10 1/4 to 11 1/2 million bales, and it appears that the minimum estimate would be amply sufficient, coupled with the large supplies held over from last season's crop, for all trade requirements this year. The question of the future course of prices will largely influence the actual consumption, and also the amount of area planted for next year's crop. In the meanwhile it is quite possible that the recent decline of one cent per lb. in America may be followed by a reaction due to speculation coverings.

The following are the daily closing Spot quotations for Middling Americans in Liverpool, and New York, since our last mail report :

	Liverpool	New York.
Feb.	2nd...5·99	11·45
"	3rd...5·93	11·45
"	5th...5·99	11·25
"	6th...5·96	11·15
"	7th...5·86	11·23
"	8th...5·95	11·25

The following are the daily closing quotations for futures, Liverpool, March-April, and New York, March :

	Liverpool.	New York.
Feb.	2nd...5·87	10·93
"	3rd...5·83	10·91
"	5th...5·82	10·66
"	6th...5·77	10·78
"	7th...5·75	10·74
"	8th...5·78	10 77

In New Orleans the price of spot declined to 10 9/16 cents against 11·15 cents in New York, showing a difference of about 60 points higher for New York.

In Bombay there is a continued steadiness in the market in the face of tight money, heavy receipts, large stocks and a big falling off in the demand from exporters and Mills. Prices give way very slowly, and holders of cotton are not keen to sell at the lower rates now offered by buyers. The reason assigned is that they are unable to replace at the Bombay rates in the up-country markets, where receipts are said to be falling off. In the meantime cotton is pouring into Bombay, and buyers seem quite content to delay their purchase with the ample supplies in view. The Sutta bazaar is also very steady and many dealers come out as buyers of Good M. G. Broach 15·25 March delivery at every slight decline in rates.

The actual business during the week has been very moderate. Some purchases of ready cotton by the Mills and Japan exporters were reported, while shippers to Europe are only buying odd lots for shipments. In contracts for delivery we hear of very little doing.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AT BOMBAY.

	Total for Week.	Total since 1st Oct. 1905.	Total same time last Season.
Khandeish	2468	288317	81894
Central India	940	40933	30446
Barsee and Nugger	738	62705	42361
Berars	2370	231341	245599
Central Provinces	1884	194188	180909
Total Crop	8900	819484	673917

Dholleras	7883	4708		6629
Broach	12320	5·361		11500
Compta and Dharwar	739	13990		8128
Westerns	549	2284		4273
Bengals N.W Provinces.	7761	251181		241900
Bengals Rajputana	2034	12145		14780
Sind	2104	20134		42232
Persian	20	923		2857
American	Nil	7504		6751
Egyptian	Nil	386		558
Other Sorts	86	1110		5910
Total	114358	1312702		122013

COTTON STATISTICS. Bales.

Receipts for the week	114,358
Receipts from 1st Oct to 8th February	13,12,702
Shipments; for the week to Europe	39,807
Do China, Japan, and Coast Ports	5,021
Total	36,438
Total Shipments from 1st Oct. to 8th Feb.	
Europe	339,573
Japan	179,299
China	4,970
Coast Ports	9,533
Total	533,375
Afloat in harbour for Europe	25,192
China, Japan, and Coast Ports	4,815

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	quiet.
Estimated sales	10,000 Bales
Imports	9,000 "

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April	April-May
5·74 —1	5·77 —1	5·80 —1
May-June. 5·83 —1	June-July 5·85 —1	July-Aug 5·87 —1
Aug.-Sept. 5·83 —1	Sept.-Oct. 5·67 —1	Oct.-Nov. 5·61 —1

COTTON.—The closing quotations are about the same as for last mail, and the tone of the market is quiet, but steady.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

	Fine.	F.-G.	Good Delv.
Bengal, H. G. (Ry. terms)	194	186	Feb. 25.
Bengals (M.-G./Ry. terms	202	192	do.
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	203	193	do.
Comrawuttees (descriptions)	M.-G. 219	213	do.
Khandeish, (M.-G.)	214	208	do.
Jalgaum (M.-G.)	210		do.
Khundwa (M.-G.)	214		do.
Khangaum, fair staple (M.-G.)			
Karanja do. (M.-G.)	220	214	do.
Akola do. (M.-G.)			
Oomra, good staple (M.-G.)	233	227	do.
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.-G.)	225	219	do.
Nagpur and Kamptee (M.-G.)	230	224	do.
Broach (M.-G.)	265	260	254 Mar 25.
Yeotmal (M.-G.)	228	222	Feb. 25.
Surat (M.-G.)	284		Mar 25.
Muttia (M.-G.)	214	208	Feb. 25.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED.—There has been a further decline in the price of ready, following dull advices from Europe. The forward quotations, however, are maintained as sellers are averse to operate.

RAPESEED.—This market is more or less neglected in the absence of stock. Forward quotations show little change.

TILSEED.—Prices are declining owing to the absence of enquiry for export, and the dull state of the oilseeds markets in general. There is, however, a fair demand for local consumption and the market closes quiet, but steady.

COTTONSEED.—There is a steady demand for export, and arrivals are on a large scale. We quote Rs. 20 for ready.

CASTORSEED.—The market is quiet at Rs. 33-8 a small business is passing.

MOWRA SEEDS.—The market is quiet at about Rs. 5-2 with little doing.

WHEAT.—Quotations are practically unchanged, since our last mail report. The tone of the market is quiet, but steady with nothing doing for export. The local enquiry is also very limited.

WEEK'S arrivals of Wheat and Seeds into Bombay.

Wheat	64 163 cwts.
Linseed	39 102 "
Rape Rai and Mustard	11 732 "
Gingellyseed	50,272 "
Poppyseed	2,309 "
Groundnuts	7,572 "
Castorseed	7,393 "
Rice	1 24 818 "
Myrabollams	34 848 "
Cottonseed	1,02 123 "
Mowraseed	624 "
Gram	1,858 "
Joowar	21,454 "
Maize	nil "

LINSEED—Tone quiet.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready bazaar delivery	7	12	0
Forward rail delivery	8	3	6

RAPESEED.—Tone quiet.

Brown Cawnpore, Ready	7	0	0
Do. Forward rail delivery	7	2	0

POPPYSEED—Tone quiet.

Ready	8	6	0
Forward rail delivery	8	8	0

CASTORSEED—Tone steady.

Ready	33	14	
Forward March	34	0	0

GINGELLYSEED—Tone quiet.

Howree Khandeish	46	0	0
15 per cent. Mixed	45	0	0
25 per cent do.	44	8	0
50 per cent do.	44	0	0
Black Kurungo	39	0	0

WHEAT—Tone steady.

FREIGHT.

This market is unchanged. Early in the week small business was post through at 14s. to 14s. 6d. prompt shipment to Antwerp, but sellers are now asking 15s. For March business was booked at 14s. 3d. open ports, sellers are now holding for 14s. 6 d. The enquiry from shippers is on very small lines, but the tone of the market is kept steady by the firmness of owners. Tonnage is being drawn from Bombay to Calcutta, at which port there is a good enquiry for steamers for coal.

The following fixtures are reported.

Steamer Turkistan February loading at 15s. one p. p.

A Clan Line February loading at 15s. one p.p.

MONEY.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England	since 28th Sept.	4 per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do. 1st Feb.	9 do.
Bank of Bengal	do. 1st "	9 do.
Bank of Madras	do. 19th Jan.	8 do.

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay for the last week as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES.

Public Deposits	Rs	4,54,905 Decrease
Other Deposits	"	1,94,725 Increase
Sundries	"	12,133 Increase

ASSETS.

Government Securities	Rs	3,21,755 Decrease
Other Authorized Securities	"	30,078 Do
Credits on Securities	"	14,19,940 Increase
Loans do	"	1,07 783 Decrease
Bills discounted & purchased	"	1,55 724 do
Balance with other Banks	"	7 051 do
Sundries	"	2,027 do
Cash	"	10,42,839 do

These figures show an increase of about 9 1/2 lakhs in the Trade Demand.

The Bank of Bengal weekly cash balance is 63 lakhs up, and that of the Bank of Madras 16 1/2 lakhs down. There is no change to record in the Presidency Banks' official rates. The local money market remains firm, and money is in demand for short fixed deposits at 7 per cent per annum for one month, and 6 1/2 per cent. for two to three months.

COUNCIL BILLS.

The total amount of Council Bills sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening was Rs. 1,41,10,000, including about thirty-six lakhs of extra telegraphic transfers on Calcutta. At the usual allotment on Wednesday One crore was put up for tender of which Rs. 56 90 lakhs were taken in bills at 1s. 4 1/16d. and Rs. 4 lakhs in transfers at 1s. 4 1/8d. tenderers at these rates receving 13 per cent. For next week the amount advertised for allotment has been raised to One crore and twenty takhs. Extras to the amount of 16 40 lakhs transfers at 1 4 5/32d, and 3·80 lakhs bills at 1s. 4 3/32d. and 1s. 4 1/8d. are announced.

The mail of the 26th January brings £390,000 silver and £60,000 gold for Bombay, also the following Council Bills.

Calcutta	Rs.	51,90,000
Bombay	"	15,40,000
Madras	"	11,60,000
Total	Rs.	78,90,000

The mail of the 2nd February brings £350,000 silver and £60,000 gold for Bombay, and £120,000 silver and £10,000 gold for Calcutta also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	7,70,000
Bombay	"	5,30,000
Madras	"	10 10,000
Total	Rs.	23,40,000

The mail of the 9th February brings £460,000 silver and £100,000 gold for Bombay and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	32,50,000
Bombay	"	23,50,000
Madras	"	4 40,000
Total	Rs.	60,70,000

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange has been firm throughout the week. In Bank paper T. T. and Demand have generally been obtainable at 1s. 4 1/8d. for near delivery, without attracting much attention from buyers. In Mercantile paper 3 months sight D/A bills have generally been quoted 1s. 4 11/32d. and though bills are said to be scarce, it was very difficult to get any concession off the quoted rate, for the mail. Forward rates are as follows :—

1s. 4 5-16d.	March
1s. 4 9-32d.	15th March.
1s. 4 1-4d.	April.
1s. 4 7-32d.	15th April.

Far Eastern exchange is steady.

EXCHANGE.—Tone firm.

Bank T. T.			1s 4 3-32d to 1-8d.
Bank Demand			1s 4 1-8d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D.A.			1s 4 11-32d.
Do. 6 do.	do.	do.	1s 5-32d.
French France 3 do.	do.	do.	171
Marcks 3 do.	do.	do.	139 3-4
Hongkong 30 Days Sight			147
Shanghai 30	do.	do.	205
Japan 30	do.	do.	149

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The Rupee Paper market is steady owing, it is said, to short supplies locally. Business is not very brisk in the bazaar, as dealers are more occupied with operations in mill shares. The local Corporation bonds are steady, but we hear of little business passing in them.

3 1-2 per cent. cash		98-10
3 1-2 per cent. 28th February		98-15
3 per cent. cash		87

	Repayable.	Rates.	
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust	1922	104	0
4 per cent " "	1930	104	0
4 per cent " "	1932	104	0
4 per cent " "	1905	104	4
4 per cent Bombay Municipal	1934	103	12
5 per cent " "	1943	103	12
5 per cent " "	Tanna	120	0
5 per cent " "	Sanitary	118	0
4 per cent Bo. Imp. Trust	1939	103	12
4 per cent "	1934-35	103	12

BULLION.

Silver has fluctuated locally following London advices. It is reported that the Indian Government are again buying in the London market. The up-country demand averages about 60 per day, half of which is supplied by local manufacture. We close steady at our quotations.

	Rs.	a.	p
English Bar Gold	24	0	6
Australian Bar Gold	23	15	3
Bombay do.	24	0	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	1	6
Do Dragons	15	0	0
Silver ex-duty Ready	73	11	0
Do. 1st settlement	74	14	0
Do 2nd do	75	7	0

PIECE-GOODS.

Our market has been quiet all round during the interval, due principally to the tightness of money. There is fair enquiry from up-country markets but deliveries for the abovenamed reason are on the small side. The forward delivery there is a small enquiry only and for the most part at impracticable limits.

LOCAL YARNS.

The following are the latest telegrams from China.

	Unsold.	Uncleared.	Weekly Sales.
Shanghai	72,900	35,000	3 500
Hongkong	71 000	47,000	6,500
	143,900	82 000	10,500

225,000 bales.

METALS.

COPPER.—The market is very quiet, and has a declining tendency.

YELLOW METAL.—Steady and business done in ready, and a little for forward delivery.

IRON AND STEEL.—Market quiet being overstocked ; and dealers lease their offers too low.

SPELTER AND QUICKSILVER quiet but steady.

PIGLEAD.—Declining with little doing.

COALS.

This Market is firm with a scarcity of ready coal. In English Coal a line of Watson Hartley, Feb.-March shipment, was sold at Rs. 16, and some Wilson's South Yorkshire at Rs. 16 8.

In Bengal Coal the sale of a considerable line is reported of Seebpore at Rs. 13 forward, also at Rs. 13-4 and Joyramdanga for May was sold at Rs. 12-12.

SHARES.

The market is unchanged, but steady. Bank of Bombay shares have improved to Rs. 1,410. In Railway Companies Tapti Valleys were reported to have changed hands at Rs. 447 1/2 to Rs. 445 during the week. Ahmedabad Prantej are steady at Rs. 530. In miscellaneous list Alcocks are unchanged at Rs. 300. Batliam Piles at Rs. 150. Bombay Flours have improved to Rs. 705. Port Cannings to Rs. 427 1/2. Kemps are quiet at Rs. 222. Bombay Telephones have changed hands at Rs. 39 1/4. In Press Companies Mofussils are unchanged at Rs. 535. Indian Motors at Rs. 137 1/2. New Berars are steady at Rs. 500. In Mill Companies Maneckji Petits have jumped up to Rs. 3,685 for March delivery and closed at Rs. 3,670. Central Indias are unchanged at Rs. 2,082 1/2. Colaba Land have ruled at and about Rs. 1,110. Currimbhais at and about Rs. 1,470. Bombay Cotton have improved to Rs. 975. Chinas are unchanged at Rs. 1,075, Connaughts are steady at Rs. 610. Davids at Rs. 530. Empress have changed hands at Rs. 520, Framji Petits are steady at Rs. 1,275, Howard and Bullough are steady at Rs. 705. Imperials have improved to Rs. 310. James Greaves are quiet at Rs. 590, Jamsheds at Rs. 230. Leopolds have changed hands at Rs. 114. Southern Marathas are quiet at Rs. 215. Standards have advanced to Rs. 1,400. Swadeshis are steady at Rs. 1,680. Kohinoor, after touching Rs. 75 for March delivery, have again declined to Rs. 74 2 1/2, Luxmi Cotton have ruled at and about at Rs. 1,310, Crescents at and about Rs. 167 1/2. The rest are quiet and unchanged.

ARRIVAL OF THE TRANSPORT SOUDAN.

The hired Transport Soudan, Captain S. de B. Lockyer, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cape Town via Durban and Mauritius, having left the latter port on the 31st January. She brought Northumberland Fusiliers, 1st Brigade R. H. A., 10th Brigade R. F. A., and details consisting of 36 officers, 9 ladies, 2 children, 6 warrant-officers, 5 women and 5 children, 1010 non-commissioned officers and men, 40 women and 68 children and 7 horses. The Northumberland Fusiliers were transhipped to the R. I. M. S. Dufferin for conveyance to Calcutta and the other troops were landed at the Sassoon Dock. The N. Battery R. H. A. was railed to Deolali S. Battery R. H. A., and the 10th Brigade R. F. A. to Wadi. The following are the names of the officers :—

Capt and Mrs Smith and child	Lt Staples
Major and Mrs Patton	Mrs Bye
Bethune	Mrs Nottinz
Col Connolly	Col C H L James
Major and Mrs Nevenson	Capt M Fishborne
Capt Tovey	Capt and Mrs Geo Wood
Lt Belgrave	Capt R F Gatehouse
Lt Kelly	Capt S J S Montagu
Lt Pile	Capt and Adjt James
Capt Downes	Lt and Mrs Evans and child
Lt Cox	Lt K B Gordon
Lt Inbert Terry	Lt A C Temperly
Major and Mrs Caulfield and child	Lt Douglas Forster
Capt Sykes	Lt Wigbson
Lt Scott	Lt F R Hathill
Lt Usher	Lt Carlisle
Major Maxwell	Lt M B Green
Capt Tudor	Lt and Qr Mr and Mrs Landon and child
Lt Heneage	
Lt Spencer Smith	

SIR SASSOON J. DAVID ENTERTAINMENT FUND.

DISPOSAL OF THE BALANCE.

A MEETING of the subscribers to the Sir Sassoon J. David Entertainment Fund was held yesterday, at Messrs Currimbhoy Ibrahim and Company's office in the Fort, to approve and adopt the accounts of receipts and expenditure and to dispose of the balance of Rs. 1,409.

On the motion of Mr. Jamsetjee A. Wadia duly seconded, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy took the chair.

It was proposed by Mr. Lukhmidas Bhimji and seconded by Mr. D. S. Shellium and carried unanimously, that the accounts be approved of and adopted.

The accounts showed that the sundry subscriptions to the Fund amounted to Rs. 5,318 while the expenditure was of Rs. 3 9 8-15 leaving the balance of Rs. 1,409-1 to be disposed of. The cost of entertainment itself was Rs. 3 39 8 whilst the advertisements charges ran up to Rs. 33.

Mr. Jamsetjee Ardeshir Wadia in proposing the second resolution said he need not say much to recommend the allotment of the balance of Rs. 1 409-1 as follows :—10 towards the "Goculdas Tejpal Nurses, Quarters Fund. Rs. 300 towards the J. J. Hospital Nursing F

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"The Acrobatic Elephant"	150 feet.
"The Custom House Search"	115 feet.
"The Christmas Goose"	165 feet.
"The Phenomenal Hen"	210 feet.
"A Cheeky Traveller"	165 feet.
"The Pashas Nightmare"	250 feet.
"Three Phases of the Moon"	150 feet.
"Fire Cascades"	130 feet.
"The Young Tramps"	700 feet.

PROGRAMME NO. 2 FROM 8 to 9 P.M.

"An Impatient Customer"	100 feet.
"Brazilian Dance"	130 feet.
"School boys practical Joke"	120 feet.
"The Wig"	120 feet.
"A bad Joke"	80 feet.
"The Hairdressers Victim"	70 feet.
"Room please"	70 feet.
"The Troublesome Fishbone"	100 feet.
"The Motor Car and the Cripple"	130 feet.
"My Neighbours Lamp"	110 feet.
"Kids Practical Jokes"	100 feet.
"Vendetta"	700 feet.

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A BOON TO SUFFERING HUMANITY.
SURGERY SUPERSEDED.

HYDROCELE in any form, RUPTURE, HERNIA, ELEPHANTASIS, and all sorts of Rectum and Scrotum diseases, are cured thoroughly by vegetable oils and Pills—price Rs. 13-8-0 for 20 days' treatment. Bleeding and Blind PILES, FISTULA, and all inflammatory complaints of the rectum causing irritation and burning are cured without the least pain—price Rs. 5-8 for Ointment and Pills for 15 days. FATTY or WINDY BODY, the undue increase of belly and abdomen, waist, loin and all the other parts of the body of both male and female causing weakness and depression. Patients do not find rest under such condition and feel miserable, they can not their sorrows, find reduction in their size from 4 to 8 inches after 15 days' application of oil. Price of oil for 15 days, Rs. 5-8. SPERMATORRHŒA, STERILITY, and other passionate diseases and ailments are permanently cured, no matter how old the patient or disease may be—price of Pills for 15 days, Rs. 6-8. LEPROSY, Black and White, and BLOOD DISORDERS are cured by a well tried and infallible remedy, consisting of pills and ointment, which will give vigour to body and purity to blood, price for 25 days treatment, Rs. 10 DIABETES, and complete skin therein, are entirely cured by harmless vegetable pills. Pills for 20 days, Rs 6-8.
BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA, heating sensation in the throat and chest, giddiness, vomiting, thirst, hiccough are safely relieved and appetite restored, price of pills for 20 days, Rs 4-8. All NASAL COMPLAINTS, Watery blood of pus discharges from the nose, causing obstruction to breathing are perfectly cured by an effective smelling powder.
N.B.—The Medicines are free from mercury or any kind of injurious drugs. Upcountry patients are requested to state clearly their age, disease and duration of the same for my guidance. Apply to Dr. V. BALKRISHNA NARAYAN JOSHI, Physician, Tardeo Bridge near Tram Terminus, Motorwalla Street, Opera House, Bombay.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Muristan 1,731 tons Captain D O Morris sailed yesterday for Avonmouth and Newport with a general cargo

THE steamer Wallace, 2532 tons, Captain W Smith, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta 29th January with a cargo of coal.

THE steamer Kt of the St George, 2967 tons, Captain D R Stephens, arrived in harbour on Thursday from Antwerp 9th January, with a general cargo.

THE German East Africa Line steamer Reichstag, 1913 tons Captain Koppisiatter, sailed yesterday for Zanzibar &c, via Portsunder, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE BISN Co's steamer Obra 3539 tons Captain F R Commack arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta 29th January with a cargo of coal

THE BISN Co's steamer Itala 3401 tons Captain S R Hartley sailed yesterday for Rangoon via Coast ports with a general cargo and passengers

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's steamer Mozaffari 1337 tons Captain T L Moloney sailed yesterday for Aden Jedda &c with a general cargo and passenger

THE BISN Co's steamer Nowshera 1931 tons Captain J Farquharson arrived in harbour on Thursday from Calcutta 9th January via Coast ports with a general cargo

DISCOVERY OF A ROCK NEAR THE S. W. BREAKWATER.

A rock, with 27 feet of water above it, has been discovered by the Sealark's survey party near S. W. Breakwater Lighthouse bearing S. 13° E, magnetic distance 2·8 miles. No examination of the vicinity has yet been made. The matter was reported to the Master Attendant at Colombo.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander	From
9	Nowshera s	Farquharson	Calcutta, Jan 9
	Kt of the St George s	St phens	Antwerp, Jan 9
	Wallace s	Smith	Calcutta, Jan 29
	Sonda (Ger)	Lockyer	Mauritius, Feb 1
	Obra s	Cammack	Calcutta, Jan 29
	Peninsular s	Palmer	Aden, Feb 4

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
9	R I M S Dufferin	Warden	Calcutta
	Mozaffari s	Maloney	Jeddah, &c
	Itola s	Hartley	Rangoon, &c
	Muristan s	Morris	Avonmouth, &c
	Reichstag s	Kopplstiker	Zanzibar, &c
	Lhasa s	McDiarmed	Karachi

The steamer Nowshera, entered for loading yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Karachi.

CALCUTTA.
ARRIVALS.

Vessels.	Names.	From
Feb.		
6 Arenfels	A Weihmann	Rangoon
City of Athens	J Wilson	Liverpool
Ismaila	A E Stebbing	Bombay
Lindula	H J Paterson	Rangoon
Nizam	T W Corhill	Madras
Umhloti	L R Mann	Beira

DEPARTURES.

7 Malda	E T D vis	Rangoon
Jamalpur	G Vollers	Natal
Valetta	J M Morran	Madras

MADRAS.
ARRIVALS.

Feb	Vessel	From
3	Crostafels	Antwerp
3	Barenfels	Antwerp
4	Clan Maclean	Liverpool
4	Incharran	London
6	Sirdhana	Calcutta
6	Zamania	Rangoon
6	Clan Macalister	Coast
6	Avoca	London
7	Nevasa	Bombay
7	Gwalior	Negapatam
7	Umfuli	Calcutta
7	Nurani	Calcutta

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer Matiana, left Suez on the afternoon on the 8th instant.

The German East Africa Line steamer Semdi, left Zanzibar for Bombay on the 8th instant afternoon, via Lamu and Mombassa.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON FRIDAY, THE 9TH FEB.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes have been very irregular showing a brisk fall at Bellary, Muzaffarpore, Hyderabad, Bangalore, Sholapur, Nagpur, Raipur, Cawnpore and Delhi; a brisk rise at Jaipur and a slight rise or fall elsewhere.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been fresh to light.

Temperature.—The variations of maximum show a defect of 5° to 12° at Delhi, Karachi, Deesa, Ahmedabad, Bhuj and Bhavnagar and an excess of 5° to 10° in Berar, the Central Provinces and at Cawnpore; while those of the minimum show an excess of 5° to 10° at several places. The highest temperature in the shade was 99° at Khandwa and the lowest 48° at Sirsa.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is more or less cloudy in several places.

Rain.—Nemuch, Deesa, Ajmere, Akola, Sirsa and Cawnpore report light rain.

Weather.—Fine weather with passing clouds prevails generally in the Bombay Presidency.

N. LESLIE.
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS BY MAJOR T. W. CUFFE, A. D. C. COMMANDING.
Bombay, February 10.

1 There will be no shooting at Santa Cruz this Saturday afternoon the 10th instant, owing to the Range not being available.
2 There will be a combined drill with H E the Governor's Body Guard on the Church Gate Sands on Tuesday the 13th instant at 7-30 a m standard Time.
Dress—Drill order Khaki Sword and Carbine.

By Order,
T. W. CUFFE, Major
Commanding B. L. H

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. E. FEBRIES NICHOLSON, V. D. COMMANDING.
Camp, Santa Cruz, 10th February.

100 To-day Saturday the 10th instant.
Detail—Captain for the day—Major W B Chambers
Battalion Orderly Sergt—Sergt W Robinson, "D" Coy
Battalion Orderly Corpl—Lce Corpl W F Sell, "D" Coy
Parade—The Annual Inspection of the Corps will take place in Camp at 4-1 p.m.
Dress—Uniform, Drill order.
(1) Every member who is not on leave, is required by Regulation to be present or to furnish a medical certificate. Leave will only be granted for good cause shown.
(2) The Commanding Officer trusts that Officers Commanding Companies will endeavour to get every available member of their Company to attend this parade.
Train—The Railway Authorities are providing accommodation by the Train leaving Colaba at 2-19 p m

By Order,
G. D. PRICE, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R

NOTICE.
There will be a Concert in the Volunteers Mess to-day (Saturday) the 10th instant, after dinner. Members may bring lady friends.
A Special Train will leave Santa Cruz at 12-30 p m

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, February 10.

DUTIES.
Orderly Sergeants for next week.
No 1 Co—Sergt H E Bruning next for duty Sergt D A Pinder.
No 2 Co—Corpl H Boyal next for duty Sergt T S Dawson.

DRILL.
No 1 C—6" B L Gun Drill at Colaba North Fort on Tuesday and Thursday at 3-45 p m Gharrys leave club at 3-0 p m
No 2 Co—6" B L Gun Drill at Cross Island on Tuesday parade at Prince's Dock entrance at 3-30 p m.
10" R M L Gun Drill at Nesbit Road Head-Quarters on Thursday at 3-30 p m.

MEETING.
There will be a meeting of No 1 Co at Nesbit Road Head-Quarters after drill on Thursday all members of No 2 Co are particularly request d to attend

18 RISGTH.
No 1031 Gr C Flack having joined is taken on the strength of the corps and posted to No 3 Sub-division, No 1 Coy.

PRACTICE.
The Corps will parade at the B V A Club, Apollo Bunder, to-day, Saturday, the 10th Instant, at 5 p m. and proceed to Colaba North Fort to continue the practice from the 10th R M L

(Sd) A STIFFE, Capt R A
Adjut B V A

THE CITY MORTALITY

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks	Deaths	Deaths from other causes
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	6	3	10
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomarkhadi and Dongri	6	5	31
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	4	4	21
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatti, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	2	3	15
E Masagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nazpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	10	8	27
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	1	10
G Mahim and Worli	2	2	9
Water Division	0	0	1
North-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	6
Total	31	27	130
Total plague deaths to date	305	159	2,930,205
Same date last year	70	75	211

SMALL-POX.

Attacks.	Deaths.
1	4

FLORILINE—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline being composed in parts of Honey and Sweet Herbs is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

COX & CO.
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and addresses registered with London Office free of charge.
PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured to all parts of the world free of charge of commission.
PASSENGERS met on arrival and
BAGGAGE received for shipment and clearance.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
List of representatives and correspondents and all information in connection with Agency business furnished on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

SIR CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM ENTERTAINMENT FUND.

AT a preliminary Meeting of the representatives of various Communities held at the Bombay Chamber of Commerce on the 29th Ultimo it was resolved to invite SUBSCRIPTIONS towards the fund to be called "SIR CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM ENTERTAINMENT FUND." Gentlemen desirous of subscribing to the Fund are requested to send in their Subscriptions either to the Bank of Bombay or to any one of the Undersigned Gentlemen.

SIR HARKISANDAS NURROTUMDAS,
IBRAHIM RAHIMTULLA Esq.,
JAMSETJI ARDASEER WADIA, Esq..
NIGEL F. PATON, Esq.,
KARIMBHOY ADAMJEE PEERBHOY, Esq.,
Honorary Secretaries.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, FEB. 10, 1906.

CALCUTTA.

The City of Calcutta was the ample subject of the address of Mr. C. E. Buckland, C. I. E., at the meeting of the Society of Arts on the 18th of January. Thirty-three years' connection with the administration and politics of Calcutta enabled the lecturer to give a discriminating and consecutive epitome of the history, ancient and modern, of the Capital of India. He did not linger long over the field carefully gleaned by Sir Charles Stevens in 1899, and Mr. F.H. Skrine in 1902 for their interesting lectures at the same institution, and he stepped lightly through the Calcutta of pestilential marshes, malarious jungle and undrained swamps. Strange to say that stage was the most exciting in its history. It was round the old Fort and the trade it fostered that many dogged battles were fought, victories won, and empire-making treaties signed. The site had been selected by the long-headed and honest Job Charnock as being good, strategically and commercially, its distance, 80 or 100 miles from the sea commanded by British ships, rendered the approach of an enemy from that side unlikely. It is two hundred and fifteen years since Job Charnock on a Sunday, in August 1690, fixed on Sutanati, one of three mud and stone villages offered for occupation by Aurangzebe, as the trading centre of the Company of which he was the sturdy upholder. Job Charnock died two years later, but not before he had impressed his mark on the new foundation. It is an old story now how Calcutta gradually grew in size and importance, until even in Macaulay's time flatterers dubbed it the City of Palaces. Lord Lytton, waiving his right to such a poetic licence more aptly named it the City of Statues, so many effigies of dead and gone worthies, Governors or military heroes, had by his time found standing room there. We in Bombay must not give ourselves airs because the "palaces" of Calcutta are built of brick and plaster, while ours are of fine grey stone. Rather may we admire the courage that raises stately structures with such materials. Calcutta's soil has been probed to depths of three and four hundred feet, but yields no stratum of building stone. She has heroically made a virtue of necessity and erected buildings entirely of her own manufacture. In them her merchant princes live and work and pile up great fortunes more skilfully, may be, than our own better housed magnates do. Calcutta boasts a Maidan four square miles in extent, where her million inhabitants can parade at will, hold sham fights, race, walk, drive and play cricket, all at the same time, and where there is room and to spare for the Victoria Memorial Hall. We have our scattered bits of Maidans here and there and some even of these limited lungs are frequently allowed to become the play ground of the plague or any other predominant bacilli that head the mortality list of the moment.

Mr. Buckland's description of the Calcutta climate might, with very little modification, apply to our own turgid atmosphere, but Calcutta has gone ahead of Bombay towards the mitigation of its calamities for the well-to-do, at least, by the vigorous use of electric punkahs. Human and animal life endure there for many years, says Mr. Buckland sadly if frankly, but not without enervation and deterioration, and health can only be preserved by great precautions. We are in exactly the same case in Bombay, and we also seem to hear an echo of the remark of a tradesman in the capital "we don't come to Calcutta for our health." It is marvellous how in spite of the languor and weariness inevitable in such a climate, Britons retained the energy to persevere in the enterprise which made Calcutta the prosperous commercial centre it is, handicapped, moreover as it was, by the ever moving shoals and changing currents of its waterways After Charnock's death, the power which he had wielded, by his force of character, devolved on a succession of Agents, Presidents and Governors, under whom Sutanati went through varied vicissitudes, its trade steadily increasing, all the time. Calcutta, the name of another of the villages held from Aurangzebe was substituted for Sutanati. Fort William was built and in 1703 the British flag was hoisted there. The year that Aurangzebe died Calcutta was made a separate Presidency, a Church was built and dedicated, and the town rushed ahead. The "factory" was the great centre of society as well as business. The Europeans mostly resided within its precincts, under somewhat strict discipline. They attended Church daily and were expected to dine at the Company's table. The mortality, nevertheless, was high among them; 460 out of 1,200 were said to have died in four or five months. Exile or death were the accepted alternatives before every one who settled there. Each 15th of November survivors exchanged congratulations on having come alive through the unhealthy rainy and October seasons. This did not prevent those plucky settlers from making a beginning of civic life. We hear of a Mayor, nine aldermen and a Corporation as early as 1727; a Supreme Court was also at work, and a Charity School. The Mahratta ditch was dug to keep out the Mahrattas and behind this defence many natives gathered in; but Suraja Dowla thought nothing of this protection and captured Fort William easily in 1756, perpetrated the crime of the Black Hole and renamed Calcutta, Alinagar, until he lost it again six months later to Clive. A treaty was concluded between Suraja Dowla and the English, in spite of which the Nawab did not hesitate to side immediately after with the French. The battle of Plassey, won by Clive, decided this Nawab's fate and he was killed by Mir Jafar's order shortly after. Calcutta then took a new lease of life and soon became the formal Capital of Bengal. Warren Hastings did wonders for the city, though he never ceased to complain of its shocking climate. He finished and strengthened Fort William, founded a College for Mahomedans, helped to form the Asiatic Society of Bengal, re-modelled the police, and built various institutions. He did not, however, drain the swamps, nor succeed in banishing dacoits and high-way robbers from the near proximity of the capital, though he shot tigers in the jungles that surrounded it. The "Bengal Gazette" was started in Hastings' time. By 1789, Grandpre was able to declare that Calcutta was one of the finest towns in the world.

Lord Wellesley is admitted to have left his mark on Calcutta more than did any other Governor. He built the present Government House, spending £155,000 on it and its furniture, and opened it in honour of the Peace of Amiens in 1803. He established a college, and drew the attention of the inhabitants to the insanitary condition of the town. Nothing less than a Town Improvement Committee was appointed but its recommendations were not all carried out, history repeating itself as usual. Lotteries became a favorite way for raising money for public purposes in 1793 and they remained popular and legal until 1836, during which period many useful works were carried out, such as the making of badly needed roads, and a canal; street-watering was introduced, even a line-of battle-ship, the Hastings, was built—the one and only—in Calcutta, and the passengers to England, who then numbered no more than 500 in the year, were provided with two vessels that could accommodate twenty-five at a time. Under different Governors every sort of municipal administration was tried, and generally found wanting. The Chief step in the improvement of the health of Calcutta was supplying it with filtered water and this was done in the face of determined native opposition, the iron pipes suggesting to them destruction of their caste. However, the convenience of the water-supply at their doors scattered those religious scruples. It would be interesting to know if, as some sanitary experts say, fever has supplanted cholera contemporaneously with a more plentiful supply of purer drinking-water and the mischievous mosquito life that swarms round it. Certain it is that cholera has receded before filtered water. Calcutta has a very similar programme to that set before Bombay for the improvement of the sanitary condition of the people, and we hope she may be more fortunate in her realisation of it. No less than six railways have their termini in Howrah and Calcutta, and the canal round the city is a great factor in the carrying trade of the place. The population has grown enormously since 1706 when the town was only 215 acres in extent. In 1710 it was supposed to contain between ten and twelve thousand persons. In 1901, counting the suburban municipalities, it numbered 1,107,000 and now is among the twelve largest cities in the world. The Hindus are 65 per cent., Mahomedans nearly 30 per cent. and Christians a little over four per cent. Calcutta has had comparatively short attacks of plague but it has had an earthquake. Just as Bombay has its commercial understudy and competitor in Karachi, Calcutta has Chittagong as a possible future rival. Mr. Buckland would like to see some method adopted by which "the administration of the town might be made more rapidly effective. The Chairman of the Corporation ought to have more power and be given officers on whom he could rely." He goes even further and would like to see a Commission sent by the Secretary of State to enquire into the state of Calcutta, its administration and its requirements. All is not quite for the best in the City of Palaces, no more than it is anywhere else, in the gay world; public spirit wants rousing and direction.

PUBLIC OPINION IN CEYLON.

"CEYLONESE unite to oppose insidious purposals" is the heading a Colombo paper gives to its report of a public meeting called to discuss various matters of colonial polity. Resolutions signifying the Colony's disapproval of both the Salaries Scheme and the proposal to lease the Pearl Fishery rights were passed. The feeling of the meeting was cabled to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and later on a memorial will be sent to him embodying the resolutions and a digest of the speeches. There is reason to hope, so our contemporary assures us, that so strong an expression of public feeling against the Government's proposals, that the Salaries Scheme will be amended or modified so as to constitute less of an injustice to the Ceylonese members of the Public Service; and that the proposal to lease the Fishery may never be carried out. Public servants require augmented salaries and the Government wants more money for colonial purposes without increasing direct taxation, therefore proposes to lease the pearl fisheries. That is what all the pother is about. Of course, residents in Crown Colonies have as much right as any other of his Majesty's subjects to make their voices heard on matters which concern their welfare and, whether they were right or wrong, obstreperous or merely misled, the means they adopted are highly to be approved. If there were any enterprise in Bombay, public questions would be thus discussed in public meetings. The question of "Standard Time," for example, was one which might well have formed the subject of public discussion. It was not, and the action of Government has given offence in certain quarters where it might have been obviated. As it is we hear that an agitation is proceeding apace and will soon reveal itself in a shape similar to that which Father Gapon led to the Peterhof. Colombo manages these things differently. At its meeting, now a week ago, it passed two resolutions (1) that assuming it has been made clear that the Colony can afford the expense of an increase of salaries—a requirement laid down by the Secretary of State as a condition precedent—this Meeting is of opinion that the Scheme as proposed by the Government and adopted by the Legislative Council involves invidious and undesirable distinctions, and further considers that only a Scheme making adequate and equitable provision for all branches of the Public Service will do even justice to those employed under the Crown; (2) that this meeting condemns the action of the Government in regard to the proposed lease of the Ceylon Pearl Fisheries to a syndicate, and is of opinion that any lease of the Fisheries would be detrimental to the best interests of the Island. Government will now have an opportunity of proving the people to be wrong and the Government right. It will also have the advantage of knowing what the people think and how they have arrived at their conclusions. In this way a happy compromise may be effected. We have still something to learn from our southern neighbours.

THE ITALIAN CABINET.

THE news of the appointments to the Italian Cabinet may convey little to the average Anglo-Indian reader, who manifests but passing interest in foreign affairs. But the selection is one which must commend itself to our friends the Italians and those concerned in the affairs of Southern Europe, besides promising well for British relations with a friendly country. Baron Sonnino, the leader of the Conservative party in Italy, was Minister of the Treasury some years ago. He is considered the most capable statesman of the present day in Italy, whose financial improvement commenced with the administration of Baron Sonnino, and now that the country is flourishing with economic development,—after the failure of the Liberal party,—his policy is sure to bring good to Italy. Count Guicciardini, Minister of Foreign Affairs, is a descendant of the famous historical Floreutine family of the same name. He was Minister for Agriculture some time ago and is a practical man of good parliamentary experience. Moreover he is a good friend of England and in favour of the Entente Cordiale with France. His policy is peace and the friendship with every nation. Signor Luzzatti the Minister of Finance, has been in the Ministry on several occasions. A professor of the University of Rome, he was Minister of the Treasury with the late Premier Signor Giolitti and his reputation as an economist is well known all over the world. About thirty years ago he started the Land Credit Bank, a system which has found favour in other countries of Europe as well in India. He is another admirer of England and a good friend of France. Signor Carmine is Minister for the second time. He is an expert in Railway extension problems, one of the most difficult question to be settled now in Italy, and Baron Sonnino could not have made a wiser selection than Signor Carmine as his colleague in the Public Works Department.

THE Royal Indian Marine Steamer Dufferin, Commander Lt. L. S. Warden, sailed yesterday for Calcutta with the Northumberland Fusiliers, which arrived here in the hired Transport Soudon from Mauritius.

THE Amir of Kabul celebrated the Bakri Id at Jellalabad with the solemnity.

SIR WILLIAM EMERSON, architect of the Victoria Memorial Hall will return to England by next week's mail steamer.

THE Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Ladies Branch of the National Indian Association will be held at Government House, Malabar Point, on Monday 12th instant at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) punctually.

FURTHER experiments with the Baudot system of telegraphing between Calcutta and Allahabad have been most successful and fully justify the plan for working direct between Calcutta and Simla with Allahabad in "translation." Under this system long distance messages are mechanically printed at the receiving instrument.

AT a meeting of the Senate of the Bombay University held last evening, it was resolved on the motion of Principal Selby, that the minimum limit of age for admission to the Matriculation Examination be raised from 15 years, as previously decided by the Senate, to 16 years and that a corresponding change be made in the revised regulations.

THE effect of a Royal Visit is much the same at Singapore as in Madras, judging by the following extract from a Straits paper:—In view of the visit of Prince Arthur of Connaught, the unsightly mass of outhouses and woodyards that lie behind the Government offices are being boarded in so as to be invisible from the street, and tall poles are being erected for the purpose of bearing streamers and flags.

THE policy of withdrawing Military garrisons from the trans-frontier Agencies was completed in the autumn of 1904, when Kajuri Kach, Nili Kach and Miramshah were handed over to the Militia. These showed substantial progress everywhere in efficiency, discipline and "personnel." The Border Military police on several occasions intercepted and captured raiding gangs. The Mehtar of Chitral takes keen interest in the corps of Chitrali Scouts which has lately been successfully established.

A kind of test match between boxing and jinjitsu was to have been fought at Bostock's Circus in Paris. The boxing will be French, and therefore presumably of the kind usually known as "La Cavatte," and it will be represented by M. Marc Gaucher, who holds the championship of France. Yukio Tani will be the Japanese champion. French boxers have a theory that before a really expert pugilist jin-jitsu would not have a chance. This theory is now to be "ventilated" in the arena, under conditions likely to secure a real trial of skill and power.

IT has been found by experiment in the Kangra forests that the process of "blazing" in order to extract resin from the pinetree has an injurious effect upon the life of the tree, and the Lieutenant-Governor, while ordering the continuance of the experiment, has felt obliged to restrict tapping to a very considerable degree. In view of the reduction in the annual yield of resin entailed by this Order, and in view also of the fact that crude resin is a more profitable article than its products after distillation, His Honour has also felt compelled—reluctantly, he says—to sanction the closure of the Nurpur distillery.

CRITICISM of British rule in India, obeerves the "Pioneer" occasionally takes the extreme form of denunciation of the railways, it being argued that the food of the people is drained away to the seaports for exportation, and that consequently there are no reserves in the country when famine occurs. This contention is, of course, absurd, for it is well known that with the rise of prices when drought sets in there is marked cessation of exports and the set of the grain trade is towards the affected areas The railways in fact are distributing channels and food supplies can be rapidly moved from province to province to meet the demand in an emergency. There is unquestionably a levelling up of prices all over India when famine has to be dealt with on a large scale, but this is a very minor drawback if the lives of millions can be saved. The cultivators in canal colonies and indistricts protected by irrigation benefit in such circumstances, but their grain would rot on the ground if railways were not at hand to carry it to great distances. The indictment against Government, which is the great builder of lines, is thus one that scarcely needs answering, but the cry of the impoverishment of the people is still raised and comparisons are drawn with the conditions that existed before the country was opened out.

ONE perplexing problem to which the attention of the new Secretary for India will be directed in the early days of next Session is that relating to the position of British Indians in South Africa, and great hopes are set on his consideration of the representations which will be forthcoming. That the lot of the Indian in the Transvaal is not of the happiest there is no gainsaying, however much we may sympathise with the white trader who finds it impossible to compete on equal terms with his simpler living rival. The Dealers' Licenses Act continues to be the chief cause of complaint, but the Municipal Laws Consolidation Bill, depriving Indians of the municipal franchise, the Poll Tax measure and the Immigration Restrictions Act, which it is said is being very rigorously enforced, and, at the Cape, wrongly interpreted, impose burdens equally heavy. The whole question is fraught with peculiar difficulties, and is not one to be easily solved. With the interests involved diametrically opposed, compromise is the only way out.

THE disturbances at the Kumbh Mela last week led to the arrest of nine Bairagis, who have now been sentenced each to a term of three months' imprisonment. From the evidences given at the trial it appears that both the Digambars and Nirbanis went down to the bathing ghauts armed with lathis with the full intention of breaking one another's heads. The Nirbanis actually began the affray, but the Digambars appear to have displayed no reluctance in taking up the cudgels, for of the nine accused no less than seven belonged to their section.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam is pleased to constitute a Sanitary Board for the Province of Eastern Bengal and Assam as follows:—The first Member of the Board of Revenue, President, the Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department, Member, the Sanitary Commissioner, Member and Secretary. The Board shall have power to add to their number for the consideration of local questions, and the Commissioner of the Division concerned shall invariably be one of the members thus added

ITALY has had her Dreyfus, and the last terrible scene of public degradation has just been carried out on the garrison parade ground of Messina. The culprit is Capt. Ercolessi, whose case has been several times before the public during the past eighteen months. For the purposes of his

THE PROSPECT IN MOROCCO.

THE ONLY POSSIBLE SOLUTION.

THE CRITICAL MOMENT AT ALGECIRAS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEB. 9.

A telegram from Algeciras published in Paris declared that the critical moment has arrived. The Powers are favourably impressed with the frankness of the French delegates as compared with the reticence of the Germans, and insist that France's policing Morocco is the only possible solution.

[When their sittings began it was said that the foreign delegates in a friendly and cordial way were exchanging views on the objects of theConference,displaying almost unanimity on some important points, but less agreement on others. Nothing foreshadowed a disposition to wreck the mission of this international assembly by irreconcilable pretensions or a desire to insist upon the preponderance of any one European Power in the relations of Morocco with the other Powers or in the internal affairs of Morocco. Unanimity seemed to exist on the expedience of clearly placing on record the fact that all the Powers are willing to respect the independence and territoral status quo of Morocco without direct or indirect infringement; also on the expedience of placing all the Powers on a footing of perfect equality in regard to the open door for commerce and to the treatment of their subjects and Consular proteges exactly as under the regime created by the Morocco Convention of 1880 especially by Article 17. There also appeared to be a desire that all the Powers should be on an equal footing in regard to the questions mooted in the negotiations between France and Germany which led to the programme culminating in the Franco-German agreement for the present Conference. The recently published German White Book showed that in a despatch dated May 30,that Count Tattenbach sought to show that their result would be to place Morocco under the economic control of France. Referring to the tasks which the Conference would discharge, Prince Bulow declared in two despatches to Paris of June 12 and June 16 that the police and financial reforms must be international. It was admitted that the prerogative for organizing the police of the Algerian frontier falls to France, but the Chancellor did not grant that this right extends to remoter places, and especially to those lying along the Atlantic shores. He expressed the opinion that it would better conform to the state of things if the police reforms in different districts were divided among the Powers.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE PACIFICATION OF SIBERIA.

Revolutionaries Arrested.

AGITATORS FLEE.

LONDON, FEB. 8.

It is understood that General Grodekoff replaces General Linievitch. The latter reports that General Rennenkampf entered Chita on the 5th instant, unopposed. 200 revolutionaries were arrested and the military Governor superseded. Generals Polkovinkoff and Szchevsky, who have been pacifying the agitators in Trans-Baikalia are at Vladivostock and have taken refuge in steamers.

PROTEST FROM KOREA.

Japan Unappreciated.

The Chefoo correspondent of the "Tribune" has received a document from the Emperor of Korea,dated 29th January, protesting against Japan's assumption of control over Korea and appealing to the protectorate of the Powers.

THE POSITION IN CHINA.

Kaiser's Proposal Rejected.

LONDON, FEB. 8.

Reuter (Peking) wires that in view of the trend of events in China the Powers have reconsidered their assent to the Kaiser's proposal to withdraw the troops from North China and will await developments during the next few months.

THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

The plans of the United States battleships, North Carolina and Michigan, provide for twelve inch guns and no secondary battery except to repel torpedo boats.

RAILWAY RATES IN AMERICA.

Maximum to be Fixed.

[redacted] Washington House of Representatives has passed practically unanimously a Bill empowering an inter-state Commerce Commission to fix the maximum railway rates and enforcing publicity of Companies' accounts.

A NEW PEER.

Sir Edward Colebroke, the Great Liberal landowner in Lanarkshire, has been raised to the Peerage.

Sir Edward Colebrooke is the fifth baronet and was born in 1861. He is the owner of 30,000 acres, and married a daughter of the late Lord Alfred Paget. Lady Colebrooke who is a gifted woman is well known in Society, and Sir Edward will be an acquisition to the list of great Liberal hosts.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.

THE LANCASHIRE COTTON TRADE.

Remarkable Activity.

LONDON, FEB. 8.

Mr. Nuttall, M. P., presiding at the annual meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce glowingly described the prosperity of the Cotton Trade and said the difficulty was to secure delay in orders, the fulfilment of which merchants were frequently unable to obtain before December. There was, he said, no need for anxiety regarding the numerous new mills now being erected in Lancashire.

THE ITALIAN CABINET.

Friends of England.

A new Italian Cabinet has been formed as follows :—

Signor Sonnino, Premier and Minister of Interior.
Count Guicciardini, Minister of Foreign Affairs.
Signor Luzyatti, Minister of Treasury.
Signor Carmine, Minister of Public Works.

FURTHER MURDERS IN RUSSIA.

[redacted] Police at Penza and Kutais [redacted]

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

KING OF SPAIN'S BETROTHAL.

Marriage to Take Place in June.

LONDON, FEB. 9.

The Spanish Cabinet have congratulated King Alfonso on his choice of Princess Ena. The marriage will probably take place on the 2nd June.

SENSATION IN MELBOURNE.

Military Plans Seized.

A "Daily Chronicle" telegram from Melbourne says that a sensation has been caused there by the discovery of secret plans of the Sydney fortificationst in the luggage of two Japanese.

Mr. Playford, the Minister for Defences, is investigating the matter.

CHURCH DISTURBANCES IN FRANCE.

An ex-officer and a student have each been sentenced to two years' imprisonment for creating disturbances at the taking of the inventory of the church at Versailles.

ATTACK ON A MISSION IN CHINA.

The English and the Presbyterian Mission at Changpusien, sixty miles from Amoy, have been burned by a mob of Chinese, but the missionaries escaped.

A NEW BATTLESHIP.

To be Launched by the King.

The papers are full of the details of the new battleship Dreadnought which the King will launch to-morrow. They point out all the earlier battleships are obsolete.

THE SIAMESE PRINCE IN RUSSIA.

Prince Chakrabon of Siam has left St. Petersburg homeward bound.

THE COMING PARLIAMENT.

Leaders' Call to the Supporters.

Mr. Balfour has sent letters to the Unionist Members of the House of Commons requesting them to be in their places in Parliament on the 13th instant.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman and Lord Ripon have sent similar letters to their supporters.

THE MAIL.

The Bombay Mails of 27th ulto. arrived at Brindisi on the 7th inst.

PRESIDENCY RIFLE SHOOTING.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 9.

The Bombay Presidency Rifle Association central meeting was brought to a successful conclusion this afternoon, when General Hunter, Commanding Western Division, distributed prizes. Before distributing the prizes he said :—

"Mrs. Richardson herself consented to distribute the prizes. Before asking her to do so I shall make a few remarks. The Association may be congratulated on another successful meeting. The weather conditions have been uniformly good, permitting some very high scores. With regard to entries there is a falling off in the number of competitors from British regiments due to unavoidable absence of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders on duty. But there is increase of 100 from the Native Army which appear to justify the policy of the Association in assisting towards the travelling expenses in a more liberal manner than was usual in former years. Whilst there has been no diminution in entries for what may be termed bullseye shooting, I am glad to note entries for practical matches were much larger than formerly. There appearsto have been some timidity about entering for matches 10 and 45 because the conditions were purposely left somewhat vague in offering prizes for these competition. I wish to encourage those who by a sound course of training find them selves confident to shoot under any conditions however suddenly these may take shape, just as we have so often to face unknown and unexpected conditions in war, and I take this opportunity of congratulating those teams whose nerve was sufficient for them to undertake new competitions without usual endless previous practice and I hope that in future this species of match will increase. There is a prize which I have offered myself and may tell you the reason why I included semaphore as one of the conditions of the prize. It was because I have been convinced of the necessity of the British soldier being more expert on the field as signaller than he is at present, and I would ask commanding officers and men to read General Ian Hamilton'sbook on Japanese War in which you will find absolute confirmation derived from the latest experiences in the field in visual signalling. It is now more than realized from the fact that the Japanese when in the field, had no means of visual signalling but by telegraphy and telephone. Messrs Marcks have very kindly presented a handsome Challenge Shield which is here for inspection, and I propose that it shall be offered for competition on terms of thoroughly practical nature where training will not heavily tell in favour of winners.

"Last year I noted with regret this apparent want of interest taken in the meeting by those not actually competing and I am very glad to see that that this year the Camp has been daily visited by many who, though not competing, encourage us considerably by the moral support of their presence. The new short rifle has been used for the first time at this meeting, but only by one Corps, the Connaught Rangers. That it is a first class weapon and able to hold its own even in competition with match rifles is shown by Sergeant Ryder's 34 points of 900 yards and other equally good scores at shorter ranges in practical matches. It has also proved very satisfactory, the Connaught Rangers winning in the extended order competition against such redoubtable and well armed opponents as the B. B. and C. I. Volunteers. This corps also carried off Lieut-General Richardson's prize and the Ghorpuri Stakes and may be heartily congratulated on the excellent use they make of their new weapon. The Leicester Regiment to be are congratulated on their numerous successes of both officers and men. This corps may not be able to compete here again next year as possibly they may be sent home. I trust, however, that they will maintain at home that high standard of musketry efficiency to which they have attained in this country. Our old freinds the B. B. and C. I. Vols. have as usual won many prizes and as their team contains old soldiers we congratulate them on the system which trains real Volunteers to such a pitch of excellence as these Corps attained. Amongst corps from the Indian Army there has been a very large number of possibles whilst practical matches have also been distinctly good. The 108th Infantry as the largest winners are to be congratulated on their fine performance. I would put it to the native army that some practice at running animals and moving targets would be beneficial to their training for field entries. That these competitions were practically nil seems to show the too much desire to make money out of these meetings without much risk. Revolver practices have well supported by othoers and last but not least the ladies have entered very keenly for events open to them and have shot well."

Afterwards the General thanked the working staff.

The prizes were then presented by Mrs. Richardson. Cheers were given and the meeting brought to an end.

The Army versus Volunteers big match of the meeting was won by the Volunteers by 20 points.

THE ROYAL TOUR.

PRINCE AT HYDERABAD.

PRESENTATION OF COLOURS TO THE SECOND RAJPUTS.

THE PRINCESS'S FIRST PUBLIC FUNCTION.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, FEB. 9.

The Prince of Wales this morning reviewed the garrison troops at Secunderabad, the Prince and Princess driving to the parade-ground about seven miles by motor. They were enthusiastically greeted in passing through Secunderabad where roads were decorated and thronged.

About eight thousand troops paraded under command of General Egerton and the review passed off without accident except for an injury to a native cavalryman who was dismounted in the charge.

After the review the Prince presented new Colours to the 2nd Rajputs addressing the regiment in speech which was interpreted by General Beatson.

His Royal Highness said :—"Colonel Lampen, Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and men of the 2nd Queen's Own Rajput Light Infantry. It gives me great pleasure to be present here, to-day and to give you these new Colours, for in doing so, I become associated with a Regiment whose career since its formation, more than a century ago, has been one continuous record of loyalty and of gallantry on the field of battle. Moreover, you are honoured by having the King-Emperor as your Colonel-in-Chief and you received the title of "Queen's Own" in commemoration of His Majesty's visit to India in 1875, when he was made its Honorary Colonel. For its distinguished service at the storming of Aligarh the regiment was permitted to bear a third colour which you carry to-day, for your steadfast and memorable loyalty to the Crown; during the trying days of 1857, you were made a Light Infantry Regiment, and you bear on your colours no less than 14 campaigns or battles. They are not only symbols of loyalty to the King-Emperor, but of loyalty to the grand tradition which has grown up through the gallant deeds of your predecessors. You very rightly venerate these sacred emblems, for when you look upon them you are reminded of those deeds of fame and also of your oath of allegiance actually taken upon the colours when you first joined the regiment. You are reminded of that splendid page in your history how the regiment lost 200 men, in the first unsuccessful siege of Bhurtpur, and 20 years later, before the second siege, strips of the colours borne at the first siege were produced by the men, who swore on them to earn as high a reputation as their predecessors, and, as the record says, they kept their oath. I know that whenever called upon you will equally keep the oath taken upon your colours and add fresh lustre to the noble tradition which you have inherited."

VICTORIA ZENANA HOSPITAL.

This afternoon the Princess performed her first public function in India when she laid the foundation stone of the Victoria Memorial Zenana Hospital. The Nizam, who, last year, gave the site for the hospital and thus enabled a long cherished scheme to be carried out, was not present at the ceremony owing to the death of his eldest daughter. A statement of the progress of medical aid for Purdah women in Hyderabad was made by Lieut.-Colonel Gimlette I.M.S. who pointed out that the work began over twenty-five years ago and there are now twelve Lady Doctors employed in the State and besides the Afzulganj Hospital, ten dispensaries have Zenana departments for outpatients only. The Lady Doctors have been educated in the Hyderabad Medical School and there is also a training school for native midwifes. The new hospital will provide accommodation for sixty in-patients, half of the beds being reserved for maternity cases.

The Resident Mr. Bayley read the following address on behalf of the Nizam who was prevented from being present at the ceremony :—

"Your Royal Highnesses. The provision of adequate medical aid for the women of Hyderabad is a matter which has long occupied my earnest consideration, and I had hoped so long ago as the Jubilee of her late most Gracious Majesty to improve the existing arrangements by the erection of a really good Zenana Hospital. Unfortunately difficulties have till recently delayed the execution of my project. These have now been overcome, and it is my earnest desire that the hospital of which Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales has graciously consented to lay the foundation-stone should be a lasting monument to the people of my State of the good Queen-Empress, whose constant solicitude for the sick and suffering and whose love for her Indian Empire will ever be remembered with grateful and affectionate reverence and that it should commemorate in a fitting manner the honour which Your Royal Highnesses have conferred upon me, and upon Hyderabad by your visit to my capital. To this end I trust that Her Royal Highness will graciously permit the hospital to be named the Victoria Hospital for women after herself and her late Majesty, and will now be pleased to inaugurate the good work which the institution is intended to perform by laying the foundation-stone."

The Princess briefly replied saying : "I have great pleasure in laying the foundation-stone of the Victoria Memorial Zenana Hospital and hope it will be of great benefit to the women of Hyderabad."

Thereafter the Princess gracefully performed the usual ceremonial duties incidental to the placing of the stone in position and declared it well and truly laid. The onlookers included a large number of Purdah ladies who occupied a screened stand close beside the spot where the stone was laid.

After the ceremony the Princess paid a private visit to the hospital, the Prince awaiting her return.

In consequence of the death of the Nizam's daughter, the dinner and reception at the Residency are not being attended by his Highness or his officers and the State dinner at the Palace arranged for to-morrow night has been abandoned.

A SAD INCIDENT.

While his Highness the Nizam was attending the review at Secunderabad this morning, the death occurred of his favourite daughter. She was twenty years of age and suffered from consumption.

THE RANGOON ABDUCTION CASE.

ALL ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEB. 9.

After a protracted hearing, occupying fourteen days, the trial of E. Maung and six others on a charge of abduction of Map Moo, daughter of Maung Ohn Ghine C. I. E. was concluded this afternoon. The jury after an absence of one and a half hours returned a unanimous verdict of "not guilty" against all the accused. There was loud cheering and clapping of hands in the Court by the leensely crowded gathering when this verdict was returned.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 9.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT.

Messrs. D. Quinlan and W. Broad are appointed to the Indian Civil Veterinary Department and posted respectively to Bengal and Bombay.

Mr. Hoghton, Conservator of Forests, the United Provinces,is granted leave of 6 months, consequently Mr. T Mercer, officiates by Conservator, 2nd Grade and Mr. H. Jackson Deputy Conservator, 1st grade, Burma, on return from leave officiates Conservator Forests, 3rd Grade in charge of Eastern Circle United Provinces.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The Director-General of Commercial Intelligence, is granted private entree to Government House.

RAILWAY BOARD.

Mr. G. Moyle, Chief Engineer, 2nd Class and Engineer-in-Chief, Eastern Bengal State Railway, is appointed Engineer-in-Chief of the Southern Shan States.

RAILWAY SURVEY.

Mr. W. R. Houghton Engineer-in-Chief, Ranaghat Godagari Katihar Railway, is appointed Engineer-in-Chief of Eastern Bengal State Railway.

Mr. W. Nathan, Executive Engineer 1st Grade, officiates Engineer-in-Chief of Katihar-Godagari Railway with rank of officiating Superintending Engineer until further orders.

Mr. R.C. Moss, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from Murshidabad Branch, to the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Resolution :—The Governor-General has decided that the grant of Exchange Compensation allowance to Members of the Superior Police Service, permissible under paragraphs 20 and 23 of the Finance Department's Resolution dated 5th November 1898, shall be discontinued in the case of all future entrants and is accordingly pleased to direct that no officer who is appointed to the superior Police Establishment in or after the year 1906 shall be eligible therefore, nothing in these orders will affect the case of officers now in the Department, who are eligible for and in receipt of the allowance.

STAFF COLLEGE AFFAIRS.

APPROACHING EXAMINATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 9.

It is notified that examination for admission to the Indian Staff College will be held at the Headquarters of Brigades commencing on the 19th proximo. The class to be admitted to the College will consist of the twenty-four officers of whom approximately one-third will belong to British and two-thirds to Indian Service. Two Officers of Royal Artillery and one Royal Engineer will be eligible for inclusion and only one Officer from any regiment of cavalry or battalion of infantry may be at the College at one time exclusive of officers specially nominated.

Applications are to go in immediately through the usual channels to the Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief, the first of March being latest date for their receipt.

Selected Officers must join at Deolali on June 30 next. At the College the Officers will continue to receive pay and allowances and there will be no compulsory payments or suscriptions except Mess bills. Each must keep a horse for which he will receive horse allowance. Adjutants and Quartermasters must vacate their regimental appointment on joining the College. The question of seconding students at the Staff College is under consideration.

The following rules regarding the Indian Staff College appear in the Indian Army Orders :—

An examination for admission to the Indian Staff College will be held at tiead-quarters of Brigades (or Head-quarters of Divisions should candidates be serving under Divisional Head-quarters direct) commencing on 19th March 1906. Boards of examination will be formed as laid down in paragraph 1152,King's Regulations and full instructions will be forwarded to the President with examination papers. Class to be admitted to College will consist of 24 officers, of whom approximately one-third will belong to British and two-thirds to Indian service ; not more than two officers of Royal Artillery and one officer of Royal Engineers will be included in this number. There will be no limit to the number of officers permitted to compete, but only one officer from and regimeat of Cavalry or Battalion of Infantry will belong to College at one time, exclusive of officers specially nominated. Qualifications required of candidates will be those laid down in paragraph 1146, King's Regulations. The attachment to general staff for one month as required by paragraph 115,King's Regulations, may be dispensed with on this occasion, if time does not permit of its being carried out. Applications to compete should be submitted as soon as possible through General Officers, commanding divisions and Lieutenant Generals of commands to Military Secretary to Commander-in-Chief. No application will will be attended to which does not reach the office of Military Secretary, complete and correct by 1st March 1906. Names of successful competitors will be published in India Army Orders in order of seniority of their regiments.

Syllabus of examination Obligatory subjects : One paper each—Mathmetics, 200 marks ; Military, Engineering ; 400 marks, Military law, 300 ; Military Administration, 400, Military geography 400 ; one language, either French, German, Hindustani or Russian, 400. Two papers 300 marks each, will be set in Military topography in tactics and in Military history and strategy. The voluntary subjects are mathematic papers each 200 marks; history specicial dealing with the Unitral and Tirah campaigns 300 and with the Peninsular war 300 ; One language not already chosen French, German, Hindustani, Russian, Arabic, Pushtu or Persian 400 marks.

Every candidate will required to qualify into tal 5 in each of the obligatory papers. Voluntary subjects may be taken at the option of candidates ; the marks gained therein added to the marks gained in obligatory subjects will be reckoned in determining his position in the list of competitors but in aggregate of 2,500 marks will be required in any case for qualification. Handwriting not easily legible will disqualify.

Other details are, each officer will be informed confidentially of marks he has received in several subjects. Officers selected will report themselves in writing to the Commandant as soon as practicable after names appear in India Army Orders stating whether they are married or single. The selected officers will join at Deolali on 30th June 1906. Question of seconding students at India Staff College is under consideration, and decision will be notified later. Officers of British Service will receive regimental pay allowances ; such of them as are not otherwise in receipt of horse allowance will receive it in addition at Rs. 30 a month. Officers of Indian Army receive pay of rank and staff pay their regimental appointment. Adjutants and Quartermasters must vacate those appointments with effect from date of joining College. No donation or subscription will be required except that officers will pay to College Mess subscription which they would pay to their regiment if present with it. While at College they will not be required to pay any subscriptions to their regiments. All officers will be required to be in possession of one horse or pony while at College.

DEATH OF KING CHRISTIAN.

MESSAGES OF CONDOLENCE.

THANKS FROM THE PRINCE AND VICEROY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 9.

Messages of condolence on the subject of the death of his late Majesty King of Denmark have been addressed by the Sheriff of Calcutta to the Private Secretary to the Viceroy also to Sir Walter Lawrence and by the President of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce to Sir Walter Lawrence.

Replies are now published expressing thanks of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales for the sympathy expressed.

Colonel Dunlop Smith in sending Lord Minto's thanks states that the message of condolence from the citizens of Calcutta will be transmitted to their Majesties.

A PITIABLE TALE FROM N. INDIA.

QUARTER MILLION OF PEOPLE ON RELIEF.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 9

A pitiable tale is told in official famine returns for the last week. There has been some slight rain in the United Provinces and Central India, but not enough to affect the situation which is going from bad to worse. There has been a further sharp rise in prices of food grains which indicates but too clearly that the calamity is very much more wide spread than has hitherto been imagined. Over a quarter of a million people now in receipt of State relief, the numbers having gone by to 96,147 in the United Provinces, 84,204 in Rajputana, 45,000 in Central India and 10,610 in the Bombay Presidency. The cattle continue to suffer over a very wide area and a significant remark is made in regard to the people of Jaisan that "cases of emaciation for want of food are becoming noticeable."

The officials individually and Local and Central Governments generally are doing what they can. Provisions of the Famine Code have been brought into operation in all the affected districts. Officers from Public Works Department of the Government of India have been placed upon special duty in Rajputana to assist authorities upon the spot in organising relief. It begins to be evident however that a very serious condition of affairs is arising and that worse is to come.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 8.

The following postings of R. A, officers have been ordered :—Captain Bushe, R. G. A., has been posted to No. 77 Company.

Exchanges have been sanctioned between the following :—Lieutenant Congreve, No. 64 Company and Lieutenant Carter, No. 25 Company, R. G. A. ; Lieutenant Scarlett, 79th, and 2nd-Lieutenant Elliott, 54th Battery, R. F. A.

Major Brickford has been posted to No. 77 Company, R. G. A.

Lieutenant-Colonel I. Elmslie, R. F. A., on the expiration of his five years' tenure as regimental Lieutenant-Colonel will be placed on half pay from the 11th February 1906.

Major Lewis, R. F. A., has been posted to the 81st, Battery R. F. A.

Lieutenant Finnis, No. 8 Mountain Battery, R. G. A., has been appointed Ordnance Officer, 5th class, on probation.

Lieutenants L. M. Verny, G. W. Tyson, J. T. M. Hughes, Army Veterinary Department, come out shortly for a tour of service in this country.

The Transport Sicilia left Southampton on 3rd February for Karachi with drafts for the following regiments on board :—The Northumberland Fusiliers, the Seaforth Highlanders, the North Staffordshires, the Northamptonshires, the Dorsetshires, Gloucestershires, the Welsh Regiment, the Royal West Surreys, the Royal Warwickshires, the South Wales Borderers, the Wiltshires, the Royal Irish, the Gordon Highlanders, the West Yorkshires and the Royal Irish Fusiliers.

"YOUR AGE, PLEASE!"

LAST NIGHT'S CENSUS OF BOMBAY.

Last night another effort was made to ascertain the population of Bombay by means of a Census. In order that the thousand-odd enumerators should have as little difficulty as possible in getting together their information the following notice was issued in the English and in vernaculars.

1. A census of the population of this city will be taken on the night of Friday February 9th.

2. For the preliminary census and again on 9th February enumerators will visit every house and ask certain questions regarding the number, sex, age, occupation &c., of all persons living in the house and will write down the answers on paper.

3. Residents of this City will remember that a general census taken in 1901 when the Plague Epidemic was raging very high and a large number of plague refugees had taken shelter beyond the limits of the Town and Island of Bombay. Looking to the Vital Statistics and other conditions it appears that the population of the city must now far exceed that recorded in the last census. The Municipal Corporation have therefore decided to take a fresh census at their expense with the sanction of Government.

4. The census has to be taken at night because then the house-holders and their families are not out at their work; and by enumerating all the houses at the same time it is most probable that persons will not be counted twice

5. No person is called upon to tell the enumerator the names of the female members of his family, but he is legally bound to give all other information regarding their age, occupation &c. which the enumerator asks for. No female is obliged to mention the name of her husband nor can any Census Officer insist upon seeing any female not voluntarily brought before him by her relations. Nobody therefore need have any scruple about telling the correct number, occupation, age, &c, of the females in his family.

6. Remember specially that the Corporation only want to know how many persons there are in each section, i.e., the total number of Europeans, Hindus Mahomedans, Parsis, &c, in Walkeshwar or Umerkhadi and so on. The information to be collected by the enumerators is in order to ascertain the health condition of the city and not for the purpose of taxation or recruitment of the Army of Government.

7 When the papers, in which the information is entered have been collected together no one will be allowed to see them except the writers employed in preparing General Abstracts. The private circumstances of any invidual cannot therefore become known to the public.

8 All persons will hereby understand that the answering correctly, quickly and clearly all the questions which the enumerator asks them no injury will result to them in either reputation or property, and that they will accordingly assist the Municipality by furnishing all the information required.

10 It is hoped that all heads or leaders of the several Native Communities will assist the Municipality in carrying out this heavy and important task by impressing upon their people the necessity and importance of a census and pressading them to furnish to the enumerators readily and willingly the particulars required for writing up the forms.

The object of taking a census of the population at a period only half way through the census decade is owing to the conviction on the part of Dr. Turner, the City Health Officer, that owing to the ravages of plague and the absence of many persons who had escaped to the Mofussil the census of 1901 and these proceeding it were very misleading, and the object of last night's enumeration is to show that the health of the City is really far better than is generally supposed. Over two thousand people were last night engaged in the work, which was the consummation of arduous efforts extending over the last two months. A thousand and one details have had to be thought of in connection with the work, and Dr. Turner has had an uncommonly busy time.

For administrative purposes the city is divided into seven wards, and each ward into several sections. To each section a "census superintendent" was appointed, and his district was divided into circles and blocks. A superior is in charge of the circles, the blocks being entrusted to enumerators who have to obtain the necessary particulars on the forms provided. The enumerator files all his forms into book shape, works out an abstract at the end, and then submits the result to the superior, who in turn presents the total of his circle to the section Superintendents; the returns of the seven section Superintendents constitute the Census.

Last night's effort was characterised by extreme thoroughness. The enumeration commenced at seven o'clock and went steadily on till midnight. The occupants of every room in every house were carefully taken, except the quarters assigned to the women, from whence information had to be taken for what it was worth, and there can be no doubt that, owing to the comparatively good health of the City at the present time, the Census of 1906 tells an entirely reliable story. The homeless were as carefully counted as the house-dwellers, a very difficult task which the Police Commissioner undertook with spirit, and requisitioned a large body of his police officials for the work. It is believed that the return will be announced to-morrow, and that they will show a vastly different result from the last Census which was taken at a time when the daily mortality was over 400, three hundred of whom succumbed to plague. Such a census was obviously utterly unreliable, as had the death rate of 400 a day been normal the city would by this have been depopulated. Also the birth rate has gone up and the death rate decreased notably in the last few weeks. All these returns in the 1901 census were fallacious, and the more hopeful results which last night's enumeration will show will be eagerly looked for to-day. The main figures at the last census were as follows : Occupied house 30,125, total population 776,006, males 479,786 females 296,220.

Great praise is due to Dr. Turner and his assistants for the effort they have made with the laudable object of showing that the city is not the death dealer that it has of late come to be regarded.

THE BLANK CENSUS-PAPER.

She stood by a desk, with a form in her hand,
And pen and blotter too,
And she paused to think—as some women will,
And likewise as some do,
And she said, with a glance at the column 8—
(T'was a Census-form she had).—
"What is my age, my husband dear ?"—
But that husband, he was bad.
"You are ninety-three, as it seems to me.
"And deaf and blind as well.
"You have lived too long in this vale of tears,
"You're a terrible tough old gel."
"I am forty-five," the Matron said.
And she watched for the ghost of a smile
On her husband's face as he turned to the wall,
And she'd only to wait a while.
"You were married, my dear, at 22, and your son is 33
That's 55, at the smallest sum
And still you are here, you see ;
Your daughter's 31 to-day, and her son is 7 next week,
Tote those together ; then you'll find
The very age you seek.
There's 22 and 33 and 31 and 7
Which makes you 93 at least
And still as far from heaven."

* * *

She leapt, with a cry and a shriek and a rush,
And she smote him hip and flank—
And that's the reason why to-day
There's a Census-paper blank.

WATTEAU !

THE TWO BALFOURS.

Says "Balfour B.' to "Balfour A.,"
"I've got a seat for you, I say" ;
Says "Balfour A." to "Balfour B.,"
"That is the very thing for me.'.
Says "Balfour B." to "Balfour A.,"
"It isn't ready quite to-day" ;
Says "Balfour A." to "Balfour B.,"
"I'll have to wait a bit, I see."
Then each in turn went on to state,
"Yes, yes ; I think we'd better wait."
And whether 'tis for good or ill,
It seems that they are waiting still.—
Westminster."

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

THE HINDU-PRESIDENCY MATCH.

SECOND DAY'S PLAY.

CLOSE OF THE FIRST INNINGS.

The second day's play in this cold season fixture elicited as much enthusiasm yesterday as was evinced in the first day's proceedings. The crowd of spectators was as large, if not larger, than on the opening day and some fine cricket was witnessed. The "Little Man" at the opening of the game appeared somewhat uncomfortable and Erashaw succeeded in breaking through his defence after he had notched 11 runs, much to the disappointment of his admirers. Cheetham soon after followed suit, Matters now began to look gloomy for the Europeans. The prospect, however, began to mend when Carroll joined DeBurgh. The scoring was slow, but some steady play was exhibited, and every fancy stroke was greeted with lusty cheering by the admirers of the European eleven. As 61 runs were notched, Erasha held a hot return by Carroll. The partnership of Chaplin, the next player, and DeBurgh was marked by some comfortable boundary drives by the former batsman. The players seemed inseparable, despite the various changes in the bowling. The telegraph signalled 90 up when DeBurgh succumbed to a curly one from Erasha. Wilson and Chaplin were only about three minutes together when the latter skied a "tickler" from Erasha and lodged the sphere into Metha's grip. Erasha' s bowling from the start was crowned with success. The board showed 110 runs when an appeal was made against Wilson for "leg before" to Oghad and given. The ball appeared to be bumping badly but notwithstanding this disadvantage the score gradually rose. Turner offered a chance when the score had reached 126 of which this batsman had contributed 19, but it was not availed of. At 1-45 p.m. when the players retired for lunch, the score stood at 169, of which Turner had already contributed 34 and Ross 26.

The Europeans after lunch played from 2-45 p.m. till 3-20 p.m. before their innings closed and raised the score to 194. Turner played a rattling game for 39.

The Hindus after short interval commenced their second innings. Their start was apparently promising as 41 runs were secured before the first wicket fell. The three following wickets dropped in rapid successions, but when Agaskar was partnered by Mehta the Hindus found there was a rosy time before them. As it happened, the Hindus claimed to have collared the bowling after a time and run after run was notched. When the bell announced the close of time the score telegraphed was 108.

DETAILS OF THE GAME.

Play commenced at 11-35 a.m. Cheetham and Greig, the overnight batsmen resuming service at the wickets against the attack of Erasha and Baloo the latter from the Gymkhana end. Cheetham opened the game with a drive for a couple and followed up with a single. Another single followed in the next over, Greig responding with a similar contribution. Cheetham got another drive for 2, and Greig got in another cut. Within twenty minutes of the start 20 was signalled. Five singles were added when Erasha succeeded in breaking through Greig's defence. (25-1-11).

DeBurgh joined Cheetham and opened his account with a cut for 2, Cheetham slipping to boundary. A brace of singles were added when Cheetham was clean bowled by Erasha. (36-2-21).

Carroll was next in. De Burgh drove Baloo along the grass for a single, Carroll responding. The game now began to lack in excitement as the scoring rose slowly though steadily. At 12-15 p.m. the first half century was telegraphed. Oghad relieved Baloo of the trundling from the Gymkhana end, and Baloo took up the bowling from the far end. Two consecutive boundaries was the result of the change, and Erasha again went on with the leather at the Gymkhana end with good result. The third ball of the over was hotly returned by Carroll, only to be sharply held by the bowler. The partnership, however, was not dissolved till 61 runs had been reached. (61-3-6).

Chaplin partnered DeBurgh and the former opened his innings with some powerful boundary drives. At 12 30 p.m. 70 runs were signalled when Oghad once again took up the bowling from the far end. The change, however, proved ineffective till 90 runs were hoisted, when Erasha broke through DeBurgh's defence from the Gymkhana end.

Wilson joined Chaplin but the partnership was of short duration, Chaplin having skied the ball after seven more runs were added and lodged it into the hands of Mehta (97 -5-19).

Turner was the relieving batsman. At 1 o'clock a century was hoisted, this number being arrived at by a boundary drive by Turner. One decade of runs were added when Wilson was declared "leg before" to Oghad (110-6-8).

Ross joined Turner and some lively cricket was witnessed. Shivram relieved Oghad of the trundling from the far end, Turner opened a fresh account with the relieving bowler.Turner offered Shivram a chance after scoring 19 runs but the chance was badly dropped. At 1-20 p.m. 130 was telegraphed. Ross cut Erasha to boundary and followed this up with a leg hit for a couple. Mehta assumed charge of the leather but opened expensively having allowed no less than ten runs in his first over. At 1-40 p.m. a century and a half was hoisted. The players withdrew for lunch at 1-45 p.m. with the score standing at 169.

AFTER LUNCH.

After an hour's recess Turner and Ross resumed service at the wickets against the bowling of Baloo from the far end and Erasha from the Gymkhana end. Turner opened a fresh account by driving Baloo for a single and followed it up with another single off Erasha, Ross then contributed a single, and Turner responded with a drive for a couple. At 3 p.m. Turner was declared leg before to Baloo (175-7-39).

Deas partnered Ross, but fared most unfortunately, having been smartly held behind the sticks by Sheshachari before he was allowed to score. (175-8-0).

Sanderson joined Ross and commenced with a drive to leg off Baloo for a couple, Ross responding with a similar stroke for a quartette. The game progressed slowly but steadily. No less than 193 runs were reached when Ross was held by Banda from off Erasha (193-9-32).

The last player Campbell then went in and added one run when he was sharply stumped out by the wicket-keeper and the innings closed for 194 runs (3-20 p.m.).

HINDUS SECOND INNINGS.

After an interval of a quarter of an hour the Hindus commenced their second venture Agaskar Telang, as in the first innings, went in for the first attack by Deas and Wilson. Agaskar opened with a single off Deas and his partner responded with a drive for a couple. Telang then sent a couple of pretty boundary cuts and a decade of runs was hoisted. Telang again opened his shoulders and a powerful drive to leg followed. Deas then sent down a maiden over. The game at this juncture slackened down considerably, till Telang relieved the monotony by sending one of Deas with tremendous force to leg and followed it up with another forcible cut for a quartette. Turner relieved Wilson of the bowling at the far end. At 4-15 p.m. 40 runs were signalled. A single was added when Deas broke through Telang's defence. The retiring batsman had, however, acounted for 35 runs, creditably compiled (41-1-35.)

Banda was next in, but his stay was short, he having been run out in trying to steal a very unsafe run (41-2-0.)

Oghad partnered Agasker and opened with a leg drive for which three runs were secured. A brace of singles of followed. As the score reached 49, Oghad was declared l. b. w. to Deas (49-3-6.)

Date joined Agaskar but soon retired without being allowed to break his "duck."

Mehta and Agaskar made matters a bit more lively. Run after run was added and by 5-10 p.m. 70 runs were hoisted. Mehta played a free game and hit several boundaries in rapid succession. At 5-35 p.m. Agaskar after playing a good long innings was run out (98-5-18).

(Concluded from page 6.)

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JAN. 26.

THE OVERTHROW OF CONSERVATISM.

For the first time in my life I feel inclined to take off my hat to Mr. W. T. Stead. Six months ago that enterprising gentleman in a letter to "the shrewdest and ablest journalist on the most influential organ of the late Government"—evidently Mr. Moberley Bell of the "Times"—predicted that whenever the General Election took place the Liberals, not including the Nationalists, would secure a minimum of 380 seats, and that there would be only 207 Unionists in the new House of Commons. At four o'clock this afternoon when all the seats except forty had been accounted for, the Liberals including the Labourites (some of whom are Liberals first and Labourites after) but

fired at those the Radical side. The embers of the strife are kindled at the very camp-fires of the forces [illegible] engaged in the campaign. "Sure!," he goes on to say "if there is to be intestine recrimination as to the proper distribution of blame, it would be wise and proper to wait till the whole extent and character of the Unionist defeat is known and to abstain from premature inferences, and still more from gloating expressions of satisfaction over the fall of individuals, who have gone down in the common rout." He significantly adds that "if the latter course is adopted plain speaking clearly cannot be confined to one side." A propos it has been given out that as Mr. Balfour apparently cannot get elected for the City by the opening day of Parliament, Mr. Akers Douglas will temporarily lead the Opposition. This has given offence to the friends of Mr. Chamberlain, who maintain that he should occupy the foremost place on the front Opposition bench until Mr. Balfour's return. I am not sure that they would be satisfied even with this. At all events there can be no doubt about the views of the correspondent styling himself "Unionist which are given such a permanent place in to-day's "Standard?" "Mr. Chamberlain," he says, "by every known right should lead the Unionist Party in the House of Commons." What other positive policy have we but Empire, Tariff Reform, and Social Progress—Mr. Chamberlain's own programme?" And he adds:—"Let us remove the stain which attaches to the Party, and so well described by a distinguished Canadian statesman at the United Empire Club dinner last night, when he said: The besetting weakness of the Conservative Party was ossified stupidity." It is clear that the Tariff Reformers are in no mood to drop their policy for the sake of Mr. Balfour's beautiful eyes, and, although Mr. Bonar Law, Mr. Chaplin, Mr. Parker Smith and Mr. Boscawen, to mention only three names, that occur to me, are amongst the fallen. They are trying to make out that it is the Balfourite Section and not the Tariff Reformers who have suffered most in this campaign. Certainly the Tariff Reformers have the advantage over the Balfourites in possessing a leader who knows his own mind and is not afraid to declare his opinions. Perhaps now that Mr. Balfour is in a position of greater freedom and less responsibility he will speak out and explain his views with more clearness than he could do while he was engaged in keeping the disunion of his party below the surface. The "Glove Wright" tells him that if he "is to retain the loyalty of the party and to inspire and rally his followers he must leave no room for doubt as to his attitude on the most important question of the Government." In short in the opinion of this thorough-going Conservative organ Mr. Balfour must "take another step in his intellectual development and range himself boldly by the side of Mr. Chamberlain and the Tariff Reformers."

THE LABOUR PARTY.

A great deal of wild nonsense is being spoken and written about the return of so many Labour Members of Parliament. People forget, or they do not know, that there is no solid Labour party. There are in fact three Labour parties. The first, consisting of the most respectable section, are in no way distinguished from ordinary Liberals except that they have at one time worked with their hands for their livelihood and are in many cases officials of Trade Unions. The second are the followers of Keir Hardie who are anti-capitalists and haters of middle-class Liberalism. The third are what I may call the nominees of Mr. Hyndman's Social Democratic Federation who are even more than the Keir Hardie gang of political Ishmaelites. They are the people who speak of men like Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman and Lord Rosebery as "those loathsome Liberals," their raucorous attitude towards the Liberal party is due to the fact, as they openly declare, that it acts as an impediment to the adoption of collectivism, pure and simple. That these extreme elements have occupied a much larger space in this General Election than in any previous contest is I firmly believe owing chiefly, not to the spread of Socialistic ideas but to the Taff Vale judgment. Had it not been for his judgment five-sixths of the Labour party in the new House of Commons would not have been elected. Their return was made possible, and was only made possible, by the funds voted by the Trades Unions to pay for the election expenses of Labour candidates. One of the first Acts of the Bannerman Government will presumably be to alter the law that prevents picketing. It is possible, I do not say certain, that when this is done the Trades Unions may withdraw their support from the Labour Representation Committee. On the other hand having once tasted blood they may go on financing the Extremists. We shall see. However it is pretty certain that if the Employers Committee had listened to the advice that, as I know, was given them two years ago, the result of the General Election, so far as the Labour party are concerned, would have been quite different.

THE FLOWING TIDE.

There was a general feeling in political circles that if the counties did not altogether redress the balance there would, as a result of the Socialistic scare, be a backwash and the fact that, as always happens at a general election, quite a number of the constituencies in which there had been by-elections reverted on Saturday to their former love, caressed the Liberals to-day a week. But the tide ever since has been running stronger and stronger with most astonishing results. For example in Kent Sir William Hart-Dyke who had sat continuously for his native county 38 years was rejected by a huge majority by Mr. "Jim" Rowlands, a party hack though a very good fellow, who went down to Dartford without the slightest expectation of being returned. A similar thing occurred in Hertfordshire where a local magnate in the person of the Right Hon. T. F. Halsey was defeated by 1476. Mr. Halsey entered Parliament in 1874 as one of the members for the then undivided county of Hertford and had sat for the Watford division ever since the passing of the last Distribution Act. But columns might be written on the strange cases of Conservative candidates in what were once considered impregnable seats. The Aristocracy have had a sharp lesson; will they profit by it? For the young blood, often the son of a peer, who stands for a county constituency simply because it is the proper thing "doutcher know" and who thinks more of his pleasures not always too refined, than of his legislative duties, has been sent about his business right and left. Unless he makes up his mind to take life more seriously and to work with the same assiduity that he plays, he will not recover the ground he has now lost.

SIR JOHN JARDINE, M. P.

After 5 1/2 years of work in the County of Roxburgh Sir John Jardine, K. G. I. E., was returned as M. P. by a majority of 315. He stood as Liberal and Free Trade Candidate and in his address and many of his later speeches claimed the votes of all Unionists who followed the Duke of Devonshire and Lord George Hamilton. He denied that his opponent, Sir R. W. Griffith, represented more than the Balfourite section; and insisted that if he was sincere in professing a dislike to tax food Sir Richard ought to have been by his side instead of always appearing at meetings under the wing of the Earl of Dalkeith who had voted for putting taxes on food. The Marquis of Ripon recommended Sir John Jardine to the Electors in the interests of India and so did the National Congress, while speakers on the other side derided him as a "carpet-bagger" and a "chap from India." The main issue was Free Trade and Protection, while the candidates had entirely contrary views about the blessings of Chinese Labour and the Education Act. The working classes have felt painfully the high taxes on sugar and tea and the recent tax on corn, as Sir John found out in his dealings with them, living in their houses and speaking the Lowland dialect. He also discovered that they were angry at the refusal of the County Council to provide a single small holding under the Act of 1892; and as the big farmers on the Buccleuch, Roxburgh and Minto estates were against him, Sir John made himself the voice of peasant grievances and urged that the scandalous depopulation going on apace by the Tweed and the Teviot should be stopped by creating small farms. He urged after his visit to Denmark that as Ireland was now following the system of Denmark, Scotland should have the same advantage. The Unionists made fun of all these proposals. But when Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman became Premier and Earl Carrington Head of the Board of Agriculture, the position suddenly changed and Sir John was able to assert that his views were shared by these Ministers. Lord Carrington who is a successful founder of Small Holdings and under whom Sir John has worked, sent him a letter, sympathising with him as regards the coalition of the County lairds and proclaiming that better days were in store for the peasantry. The result was they plumped for him and now regard him as their apostle. After 50 days' hard campaign the poll was declared at Jedburgh. When Sir John came out of the County Hall to thank the electors, Lady Jardine and one of her six sons was seen advancing through the crowd and stood by his side amid deafening cheers. Sir John was carried on men's shoulders to the Spread Eagle, and spoke from the window of that ancient hostel, and then Lady Jardine did the same amid frantic rejoicing. The rest of the day was spent amid other ovations at Morebattle, Kelso, Melrose, etc., while at Ancrum Sir John and his family were escorted by torches and a great bonfire was raised. In this way the people showed their joy at overcoming the Duke of Buccleuch and the rest of the lairds. On return to their home in Surrey, Sir John's party was met at the station by Godalming people victorious over Mr. Brodrick who had just been defeated by Mr. Cowan, M.P., another Scotchman for whom Sir John and Lady Jardine worked very hard. The horses were unloosed and Sir John was drawn home by the cheering and singing crowd!

I have received the following interesting letter on the situation from Sir George Birdwood:—

"This (January 26) is the double Anniversary of the defeat of Majuba Hill (1881) and fall of Khartoum (1885), while just a fortnight has passed since the Anniversary of the surrender of Port Arthur (1886). And all through this fortnight having given, under ever varying conditions, the most conscientious consideration to the daily course and indications of the General Election, now drawing to its well-ordered and full close, I am now prepared to state to you, as I was not last Friday, the determinate conclusions I have come to on its results; the conclusions that will govern my responsible action, I may take in the approaching strife of English politics so long, as yet for a while, I remain a British citizen "in being" and capable of living my life, however, humbly to the purposes of my country. Well, setting aside prejudices, the gradual growth of the traditional conventions of an immemorial parliamentary system, and suppressing the overmastering combative instinct, developed into a second nature through 600 years (from 1308) of representative Government, to turn whichever "party" is "in" forthwith out, and withstanding the irresistible fascination of playing this game of Olympian tick-tack fairly and squarely to its last hole—excluding all these instigations and incentives to a contrary judgment, my deliberate conclusion on the results of the Elections is that they are, from the patriotic point of view, satisfactory, and to be loyally accepted and furthered. They are preeminently satisfactory in the accumulating evidence the supply of the break up of the old and obsolescent parliamentary parties organised as they have hitherto been on a too exclusive basis of political principles and of their slow and sure reconstitution on a wider and deeper basis of industrial commercial, and general economic interests. Lord Randolph Churchill initiated this process of disintegration, and re-integration with the modern Conservative party, and Mr. Chamberlain with the Radical party, and now he has again set it agoing in the Unionist party itself; and its completion and the recognization of both parties in the State on themore scientific foundation of a close and unimpassioned study of individual, and social and national, and international circumstances and conditions, and concerns and necessities will probably be brought about by the new "Labour Party" acting in the House of Commons in ever closer and closer, while perfectly independent, co-operation with Mr. Joseph Chamberlain who remains as the great, the epic protagonist of the General Election. In nothing incapacity of the old parliamentary parties to deal with the new conditions of life, imposed on us by our self-denying altruism in Free Trade than in the failure of all legislative means to provide adequately for the moral and material welfare of the industrial classes of the country; with the consequent growing burden on the public conscience of the still unsolved problem of dealing righteously with the redemption of the unemployed, the inevitable wreckage of our system of stark competitive civilisation; a problem which can be dealt with effectively only by preventing unemployment. The disasters of Majuba Hill, Khartoum and Penjdeh, sink into insignificance in comparison with the menace to the State of an unhealthy ignorant, disheartened and dispairing population, eking out a precarious and embittered existence on the doles of the charitable, and propagating everywhere the taints of social degradation and national degeneracy. Indeed the most pressing and imperative duty of every modern Government must now be to provide itself with a teeming population of healthy, sane, well-in truded and trained, and educated and disciplined men and women—any women legislative division of parties being determined simply by difference of opinion as to the most efficient, the wisest and the most beneficent means for attaining and securing these human and imperial ends.

"All purely Political questions excepting of course those ever and often quite unexpectedly arising out of international relations must now, for some time to come, be postponed to the more immediate necessities for radical legislative action with reference to those most vital demotological problems concerned with, as it were, the inmost substance and texture and the first springs of our ethical being and energies and the regeneration of the physical and spiritual stamina of every single individual waking up the sum total of our national life and historical personality. Only where these are sober-minded, clean living men can a stall be powerful and safe; and it is idle to talk of empire of any form or denomination, industrial, commercial or political, until means have first been provided for the perpetual creation and maintenance of the unimpaired vitality of the race. The "Labour Members" of the new House of Commons are virile to a man and so emphatically are Mr. Chamberlain and his herd of "Whole Hoggers," as the Radical papers are pleased to sub-bracket them with him. They at least are not going to stand any nonsense. They mean business; and between them, you may rely on it, intend to make things hum. The first sign of their business habits will I hope, be the virtual abolition, without any noisy words about it of the indecency of those frivolous afternoon "Teas on the Terrace" and the scandal of the "Week-end" holiday, two most significant symptoms of the decay of the House of Commons during the past thirty years as a legislative assembly.

"But the Millenium advances precautiously and we must needs abide the patience of providence. The Ministerial majority in the House of Commons is over all proportion to the aggregate majority of votes that have placed Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman in power. The aggregate vote of the passing General Elections shews, (as have all previous General Elections since 1832) that it has been divided almost equally between the two parties, which in the present instance, on account of their chaotic composition can no longer be discriminated as Unionists and Radicals, and must for convenience sake, be labelled Ministerialists and Opposition. I cannot state exactly what the aggregate majority of the Ministerialists is to-day, because the Radical papers which at first daily recorded it, ceased to publish it so soon as they observed its significance and the Conservative papers never carry their observation below the surface to the root of things. But on an aggregate vote of about eight millions, the aggregate majority which has returned such an overwhelming majority to the House of Commons will be found to be about half a million, and it is made up, at least in great part if not altogether, of dissatisfied and offended and recalcitrant Unionists; including the eccentric good fellows, owners of dogs who have never forgiven Mr. Long his outrageous and most effective "muzzling Order," and those frivolous sentimentalists who act in what they take to be the sporting spirit of giving the other side its "innings." Now what does this mean in every Parliament, whatever the party that administers the Government of the Country? Simple this, that when any measure is proposed by the Government of the day in the least in advance of the average intelligence or in any degree obnoxious to the average prejudices of the country, the aggregate majority of voters at once begins to shift its sympathies from the Ministerialist side in the House to the Opposition, pressure is put by the constituencies on their representatives in the House, the Government begins to wobble, and by-elections are lost and the Government and the millenium is again postponed and the hopes of its consummation deferred to another and yet another General Election. This sort of see-sawing is particularly marked in the case of all proposals for dealing with Education and the public health, and particularly with measures for the regulation, on wholly sanitary grounds of the trade in foods. This criminal trifling with the fundamental interests of the country and Empire has of course been very much aggravated by the personal composition of the House of Commons since 1832, the bulk of its members under the preponderating middle-class influences of the period being of a more or less dilettante disposition, seekers after social pleasure and distinction and earnest only in place hunting and cadging for "honours." In fact the only virile party in the House for the past thirty years have been the Irish members who have treated their Parliamentary duties with the earnestness of men holding a sacred trust for the country they represent.

"I do not in the least share Lord Goschen's fears of the new Parliament; nor Mr. Davitts's bitter exultation in the achievements with which he would credit it. He is in visions a little too previous. I know a great deal more than most men of the working classes of this country; and my deliberate opinion of them is that the Church is far safer with them than ever it has been with the middle-classes of the country, and that the monarchy is perfectly safe with them. As for the Empire it was the working men of the country that most keenly felt the dire disgrace of the defeat of Majuba Hill and the abysmal infamy of the fall of Khartoum, and the unpardonable shame of the surrender of Penjdeh, and it was they who silently nursed the resolute determination of the country to wipe out these unparallelled military and political humiliations and calamities which was the true national force behind Lord Cromer, Lord Kitchener and Lord Roberts, and Lord Curzon when in the fulness of God's purposes. These truly epic paladins of the Empire were enabled to avenge them at Oomderman and Paardeberg and Lhasa.

'No, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's majority is undreamt of, is amazing, but it is notrevolutionary, while within a very brief time, it will be found to have proved itself in the best sense evolutionary."

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The following passengers are booked to proceed to-day, by the P. and O. Co.'s steamer Oriental to London and Marseilles, with the Indian mails of the 10th February:—

Ashley, Mrs W O
Brooks Mr A—Aden
Compton, Capt
Cameron, Mr A
Davies, Mr W
Dobson, Mrs J and 2 children —Aden
Grant, Capt W
Gorman, Mr John
Howe, Mr and Miss
Hudleston, Mrs
Jones, Mr Wm B
Keller, Mr D
Killy, Capt C B
Kingsley, Mr and Mrs F T
Leslie, Mr
Lewis, Mr and Mrs T S
Morse, Mrs
McMullen, Mr Allen
McMurtrie, Mr E S
McMurtrie, Miss
Morse, Mr and Mrs A and child
Parker, Mr F L
Pearson, Mr A—Aden
Rea, Mr Mowbray
O'Reilly, Mr and Mrs C
Rendoll, Mr R M
Simcox, Miss
Seymour, Miss F
Wohlein, Mr
Wall, Mrs T
Watso, Mr and Mrs W M
Watkins, Miss A F
Francis, Dr E E
Hickey, Major
Chatoner, Mr A T
Crawford, Mr Wm
Chatterjee, Mr B L—Aden
Bamford, Mr C A
Knightley, Mr
Knowles, Miss
Pigeott, Asst-Surgn H W D G E—Aden
Prescott, Mrs and child—Aden
From Mrs Arthur—Aden

POINTS OMITTED IN THE RECENT AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have read with interest your article of to-day's date on the Agricultural Conference which has just been held at Bombay, attended one of the meetings, and followed the proceedings. The Conference was of course composed of executive men. There are indeed hardly any other in India. Now you cannot expect executive men to think. They have no time for it. "We have no time to think", once said a Lieutenant-Governor to me, and the same remark was made to me by the Permanent Secretary of the English Board of Agriculture. And hence, as I once pointed out in the "Times" (London), the want of a thinking department. In consequence of the want of it subjects are not thoroughly threshed out at the start and from top to bottom, and hence many valuable results are not obtained, or only after a great and unnecessary delay, and money has been wasted by ill-regulated courses of action. Perhaps the greatest cause of error when purely executive men have to deal with subjects requiring thought lies in taking something for granted, as for instance that nothing succeeds like success and that if a thing can only be proved to be successful in itself nothing further is required to be done in order to insure complete and general success. This of course is a serious mistake. Let me give a practical illustration which will lead up to what I desire to recommend with reference to Indian agricultural progress.

Some years ago I published a book showing the nature of the changes required in order to bring ours agriculture ing Great Britain into line with these times. A third Edition was brought out last year, and a fourth will probably appear towards the close of the year, and the book was much noticed by our agricultural papers. It was assumed by the Board of Agriculture that nothing further was needed in order to call full attention to the improved system of agriculture I had introduced, and the Board positively refused to take any steps by leaflets or otherwise to call attention to the system in question, though I clearly indicated to the Board the steps necessary for the purpose. What follows will show how necessary this was. As I am preparing for a new edition, I wrote to a tenant farmer in the South of Scotland to give me his experience of my system which he had tried in part. He sent me a most satisfactory account of the advantages he had gained from studying my book, but added that he hoped I would keep them private, as, if they were known, they might be "detrimental to his interests." The very success of my system in itself was thus the chief reason for active steps being taken by the Government to insure its widly spread success. If there in England where so many means exist for publication, a new system require so much bringing home to the agriculturist, how much more so must that be the case in India? Now as the Conference this was it was perceived, but how was it proposed to be met by the executive men present? By leaflets for distribution, by teaching village schoolmasters, and by itinerary lectures, and thus following on the lines adopted in England, and adopted merely to waste the public money—a process in which, I, a member of a County Council, have unwillingly taken part. What the farmer wants, and must have is ocular demonstration, simple proof of which I have had, given to visitors to my farm in Scotland from the South Coasts of England, to the North of Scotland, and Ireland. The question is then how can this ocular demonstration be cheaply and effectively supplied to the ryots of India? The only possible answer is by furnishing every rural school with an experimental garden to be worked entirely by the boys and the schoolmasters. In this all kind of new products should be grown, and experiments conducted to illustrate the great advantage to be derived from careful seed selection from indigenous varieties and the latter, I may point out, by dividing a sample of the seed of our grain or plant into the largest sized, second sized, and third sized seeds. The results will show, as has been found in Canada in the case of oats, that an immense increase of production is obtainable from the largest sized seeds. Though foreign products and seeds should be experimented into, I think that much more valuable results would be obtained from improving native breeds of plants in the manner indicated, as seeds from other climates are often unable to withstand a climate to which the plants which produced them have not been used.

This is a great subject, much too great for your space, but you may perhaps find room to what I thought in the proceedings of a most important point. What is one of the chief evils of grain dearth in India? The death of the cattle. The great agricultural asset can only of course be maintained by supplying browsing tracts which will furnish food throughout the worst drought. I have collected the names of no less than 34 shrubs on which cattle graze on the slope of the Nilgiris, and in all parts of India there must exist shrubs on which cattle could subsist in times of drought. Wherever land exists which is suitable for the formation of browsing tracts this great and valuable resource should be brought into play. Of all agricultural measures for the benefit of India this is probably the most important both for itself and its consequential results as to climate and especially the distribution of the rainfall; for are not woods the greatest and best for irrigation works? Second only to this comes the work for teaching the rough experimental garden in the manner indicated above. It may appear strange that both these fundamental points should not even have been touched upon in the Conference, but after all it really is not so, for there is no thinking department, and as I explained executive men must not be expected to find time for thinking.—Yours &c.,

ROBERT H. ELLIOT.

THE AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In connection with the formation of an Agri-Horticultural Society of India, perhaps very few are aware that in the sixties there was such a Society in Bombay. Dr G. C. M. Birdwood (now Sir George Birdwood) was the Honorary Secretary of the Society with an establishment located in the upper floor at the southern end of the Town Hall. The worthy Doctor was at the some time, Honorary Secretary of the B. B. R. A. Society as well as the Registrar of the Bombay University, al located in the same building. How this Society disapp eared may be left to same one else to explain. At any rate the formation, of such a Society will revive an interest in horticulture. Both Calcutta and Madras (now the "model" Presidency) have a Society, but "Bombay the Beautiful," at times, takes a leaf from her sister Presidencies notwithstanding her proud motto.—Yours etc.

OBSERVER.

RETIREMENT RULES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you kindly permit me to bring to the notice of the Municipal Corporation, the great injustice that is done to the employes of the Municipality and particularly to those of the Public Health Department. I refer to the retainment in service of those who have passed the age of retirement. These people are given extension year after year, with the result that the younger staff are deprived of their promotions and consequently lose a higher rate of pension. It is most discouraging to find that in such a service as that of the Bombay Municipality there is no fixed rule of retirement which is rigidly enforced in all Government Offices. By slackness in this respect the younger hands in course of time reach their period of retirement without the promotion they are entitled to. In the Health Department there are men who are above the age of sixty and yet they are given extension year after year. It is hoped that this year special attention will be given to the rule of retirement by the authorities concerned.—yours, etc.

A SUFFERER.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE—Jan. 22.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Major W G R Cordue, R E, B
Capt G R Hearn, R E B
Capt F D S Fayrer, I M S, M
Lieut-Col K P Burne, 38 Dogras
Capt N Macpherson, 2-2 G R
Capt J O S Fayrer, I M S
Lieut E G J Byrne, 104 Wellesley's R
Engr E A Vile, R I M

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Mr. C H Marsh, B Cov, 6 mo M C, the period after the first 6 days being extraordinary leave
Mr R N H Reid, M. 6 m M C, the period after June 7 1906, being extraordinary leave
Miss F L McAfee, Bo. 3 mo M C
Capt A B Tillard D S O 3 G R, to Sept 30, 1906, on M C
Capt L Hirsch I M S, 4 mo M C

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Lieut-Col S J Thomson C I E I M S, B
Major R Bird I M S, B
Major C P Egerton B
Major J Ramsay C I E, B
Mr W S Morrison B Cov
Mr B McCraith B
Mr H A S Burt B
Mr C S Marston Bo
Lieut-Col G W Maxwell 67 Punj
Major G S Ogg R A
Major C E Thornton 16 Cav
Major W Ayerst 122 Rajpootana Inf
Capt S K B Rice 35 Sikh
Lieut H H Broome I M S
Lieut E G J Byrne 104 Wellesley's R
Lieut D R G Oliver 67 Punj
Lieut P G Carey 31 Punj
Nursing Sister Miss M E Harvey Q A I M N S I

DARING ROBBERY IN A BANK

GRAVE ASSAULT.

THE HongKong and Shanghai Bankin Church Gate Street, opposite to the Cathedral, was the scene of a daring assault and robbery on Thursday afternoon. Mr. Bomanjee Ardeshir Doctor, nephew of the Hon. Khan Bahadur D. R. and Mr. N. R. Chichgar and Superintendent of the "Akhbar-i-Soudagar", went to the Bank on the afternoon of Thursday to cash a cheque for Rs. 1,367 belonging to his office. The cheque was cashed and he received Rs. 1,200 in currency notes of rupees five and ten, while for the remaining balance he received a cash memo. For small silver change, he went to the corner where the shroff sat, from whom he received change for Rs. 10, which he was counting in a corner on the counter, the elbow of his left hand resting on the bundle of notes. Meanwhile a "badmash" supposed to be a Mahomedan, entered the Bank and stealthily approaching Mr. Bomanji, hit him on his left hand with something sharply pointed. This made him turn round when the notes were released from under his elbow. The "badmash" made a desperate grasp at the notes and made off with them. Mr. Bomanji raised an alarm and as he was following the thief, the latter gave him a nasty blow with his clenched fist on the abdomen sending him reeling instantly on the steps of the Bank. He cried and fell senseless. Dr. Hirji Jehangir Dadyseth and the members of his family, who live opposite the Bank, heard the noise and rushed out, the Doctor rendering valuable medical aid in reviving Mr. Bomanji, who was subsequently at his own wish sent to Dr. Masina's Hospital, where he is progressing favourably. The thief is still at large with his booty.

STRANDING OF THE S.S. WAROONGA.

MARINE COURT OF ENQUIRY.

COURT'S JUDGMENT.

The Marine Court of Enquiry that sat a few days ago at the Esplanade Police Court, details of which have already been published in our columns delivered judgement yesterday morning as follows:—

This Court is unanimously of opinion that the grounding of the s. s. Waroonga on the patch to the south of the Rennie shoal was due to a current setting the ship to the eastward, and to the fact that there was less water on the shoal than shown on the chart. The vessel's draught on leaving Kowiet was 15ft. 0in. and the shoal is marked 18feet in the chart. There is, therefore, no reason why the vessel should not have passed over the shoal. The Court is unanimous in thinking that the shoal was less than three fathoms especially as the Chief Officer stated it was only 14 feet. The Court considers that the course ex S 52 E (T) was a proper one and that the alteration of that course at 3-34 p.m. to S 24 E (T) was also proper. The Court also thinks the captain was justified in altering the course at 10-5 p.m. to S 41 E (T) having regard to the flood tide and the position of the Arabi Island. It also considers the return to the old course at 10-35 p.m. proper. There appears to have been nothing improper in the Captain's object of making Bahrein from the Bu Ameena shoal, and for that purpose going west of the Rennie shoal though it might have been more advisable to have laid the course more to the west ward of Rennie shoal. The Court considers the captain in no away responsible for the stranding of the vessel on the south patch of the Rennie shoal. It considers the captain thought the vessel in a safe position and took precautions by sounding in the early morning of 1st January, 1906. It also considers that the proper orders were given after the stranding for getting the vessel clear, and that the officers carried out their duties efficiently on this occasion and that the discipline on the bridge was good.

With reference, however, to the charges of drunkenness on the 29th December, 1905, and 1st January, 1906, the captain admits them though attempting to detract from the seriousness of these charges by stating his condition was caused by the use of whisky as a remedy for neuralgia. The Court is unable to give any weight to this argument. Both Kowiet and Bahrein require careful navigation, and the evidence shows that on the 29th December, while the ship was off Kubbar Island for Kowiet the captain was completely under the influence of liquor and had to be carried below. He did not even know to whom he transferred charge of his ship. On the 1st January, before making Bahrein he was again the worse for liquor. On both occasions he was absolutely unfit to do his duty, and the Chief Officer had to take charge to bring the vessel out of her dangerous position. At Kowiet the captain's liquor was stopped. The Court was of opinion that the captain was guilty of gross acts of drunkenness on both occasions, and that the safety of the vessel was due to the resolution and the watchfulness displayed by the other officers. Having regard, however, to the captain's good record of 16 years with the same company, the Court considers that the justice of the case will be met by suspending his certificate for a period of six months, recommending that he be granted a certificate as mate during that time, which it accordingly does.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

(Concluded from page 5.)

With only minutes left to play, Baloo went in and helped to raise the score to 108. When he was smartly held by Greig from off Deas when time was called (108-6-11).

SCORES.

The following are the scores:—

HINDUS.

1st Innings.

Mr R V Agaskar, c Sanderson, b Deas	2
Mr P K Tolang, l-b-w, b Deas	3
*Mr G R Banda, run out	9
Mr G V Mehta (Capt), b Deas	1
Mr Oghad Shunker, c Sanderson, b Deas	68
Mr K A Date, c Sanderson, b Deas	38
Mr Shivlal, b Deas	0
Mr P Baloo, b Deas	16
Mr K S Seshachari, b Turner	29
Mr P Shivram, c and b Deas	24
Mr Krishaw, not out	5
Extras	28
Total	242

Runs at the fall of each wicket:—1 for 7, 2 for 9, 3 for 15 4 for 20, 5 for 129, 6 for 129, 7 for 138, 8 for 197, 9 for 215, 10 for 242.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Hindus—First Innings.

	O	M	R	W
*Maj L M R Deas	36·5	9	91	8
Lieut F O B Wilson	17	5	24	0
Mr G V Campbell	12	4	32	0
Mr J T Turner	9	4	18	1
Capt J G Greig	7	2	23	0
Mr H Cheetham	3	0	19	0

*Bowled 1 "No ball."

2nd Innings.

Mr R V Agaskar, run out	18
Mr P K Tolang, b Deas	35
Mr G R Banda, run out	0
Mr Oghad Shunker, l-b-w, b Deas	6
Mr K A Date, b Deas	0
Mr C V Mehta (Capt), not out	30
Mr P Baloo, c Greig, b Deas	11
Mr P Shivram, } To bat	
Mr K S Seshachari, } To bat	
Mr Shivlal, } To bat	
Mr Krishaw, } To bat	
Extras	8
Total	108

Runs at the fall of each wicket:—1 for 41, 2 for 41, 3 for 49 4 for 49, 5 for 98, 6 for 103.

PRESIDENCY.

1st Innings.

Capt J G Greig (Capt), b Krishaw	11
Mr H Cheetham, b Krishaw	21
Lieut H de Burgh, b Krishaw	28
Lieut B M Carroll, c and b Krishaw	6
Lieut H Chaplin, c Mehta, b Krishaw	19
Lieut F O B Wilson, l-b-w, b Oghad	8
Mr J T Turner, l-b-w, b Baloo	39
Capt H D Ross, c Banda, b Krishaw	32
Major L M R Deas, c Seshachari, b Baloo	0
Mr P M D Sanderson, not out	5
Mr G V Campbell, st Seshachari, b Baloo	1
Extras	24
Total	194

Runs at the fall of each wicket:—1 for 25, 2 for 26, 3 for 61, 4 for 90, 5 for 97, 6 for 110, 7 for 175.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O	M	R	W
Mr Baloo	14·3	41	5	3
Mr Oghad Shunker	17	33	5	1
Mr Krishaw	20	77	3	6
*Mr C V Mehta	4	19	0	0

*Bowled 1 "No ball".

UMPIRES:—Lieutenant J. O. Airey and Mr. G. R Kirtikar.

THE approximate statement of Traffic of the Barsi Light Railway Company, Limited, (21·59 miles open) for the week ending 27th January, 1906, amounted to Rs. 2,850, being a decrease of Rs. 887 on the corresponding week of last year. The total earning from 1st to 27th January, 1906, were Rs. 13,061, being a decrease of Rs. 1,866.

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These 'Little Dinner Loaves' are a dainty form of bread for all mealtimes
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NEW SEASON'S CHEESES,
HAMS & BACON—FRESH FORTNIGHTLY.

		Rs.	a.
ENGLISH STILTON, REAL PRIZE DAIRY,	about 12 lb. each	...per lb.	1 6
" " "	on cut		1 8
ROQUEFORT,	about 5 lb. each		2 0
	on cut		2 4
GORGONZOLA	about 14 to 20 lb. each		1 4
	on cut		1 6
WENSLEDALE	about 14 lbs. each		1 10
	on cut		1 12
ENGLISH CHESHIRE and GRUYERE			1 0
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BACON—Harris's Real Wiltshire Middles, 20 to 28 lb. each (in Canvas) ...per lb. 1
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Bacon on cut one anna per lb. extra.
HAMS—Real Cumberland Farmers 7 to 28 lb. each (in Canvas) 1 2
" " Cooked and Dressed Ready for taste 2 0
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APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.

INDIGESTION CURED.
[INDIGESTION REALLY MEANS "JADED STOMACH."]

When your arm gets tired with nursing baby, carrying a bag, holding a bucket, you "change hands." If you didn't, your arm would become useless. Indigestion means jaded stomach. You can't "change stomachs," and you can't stop eating. Do you see how serious therefore indigestion is? An overworked organ is crying out for rest, and every meal you are obliged to take throws upon it more work. All you can do is to give it help to do the work, and that's just what Bile Beans do. They help feeble, over-worked stomachs to digest food, and when they have toned up the organ to its full strength, you leave them off.
Says Mrs. Shepherd, of Frederick Road, Stapleford (Notts.):—"For a long time I suffered from indigestion, which recently became worse. I generally awakened with a sensation of heaviness in my head, and that feeling was continued day after day. I became subject to constipation, which no amount of medicine seemed able to cure. My food would often repeat, and very frequently the whole of a meal would return. Owing to the state of my stomach, sometimes my food would come up again like vinegar. This was very weakening, and for days together I have been unable to leave my bed. When I did get about I was weak, and used to feel miserable and qu

THE FAMILY LIFE OF THE GERMAN EMPEROR.

A [illegible] Imperial Silver Wedding, [illegible], a Personage well acquainted with [illegible] domestic affairs of the German Imperial Family writes to us:

An idea of how the German Emperor regards family life might be gathered from the noble sentiments expressed by the Sovereign on the occasion of the marriage of his son, the German Crown Prince. The reason this speech appealed so directly and affectingly to the emotions was that the hearer or reader felt with certainty that it was in this case, not merely a question of a formal speech, but of the real inner life of the Monarch. That this is so, there can be no doubt. The family life of the Imperial palace is open to the gaze of so many eyes, that anything unpleasant or disagreeable would soon find its way into publicity. Gossip has never dared to attack the life of the Imperial Household. It is not necessary to be a Pr[illegible]sian or a German Pharisee in order to find pleasure in that fact, but one may well think that in our times, so undermined by Socialism, a blameless family life in the home of the Sovereign is fortunate for the whole State.

The Emperor and the Empress live almost always together. The Empress accompanies her Consort to Rominten and Hubertusstock; she is with him in Wilhelmshohe and Urville and often she takes part in the cruises of the Empero[illegible]. But in the daily routine they are also much together, perhaps more than is the case in civilian families as a rule. Early breakfast is taken in the midst of the family circle, and it is only at lunch and dinner that the court suite appear, namely the two Aides-de-camp on duty, the acting Court Marshal, the Chamberlain and the Maids of Honour of the Empress.

After breakfast the Emperor and Empress generally go for a walk. It is a very frequent occurrence for the visitor to the Tiergarten to see them walking at a good pace through the avenues of the beautiful park closely followed by the two aides-de-camp. And however eager may be the conversation, the Imperial couple never fail to acknowledge a salutation, and much less any poor creature, who may be trying to earn a modest pittance by selling matches or other small articles. On their return they often go by a small florist's in the Tiergarten-strasse, and sometimes they enter the shop to buy a bouquet of loose flowers or a flower-pot, which is then sent as a present to some one. In this way many a friendly greeting from the Emperor or the Empress has cheered some invalid.

The duties of the Emperor, lectures, inspections, etc., naturally take up a considerable portion of the day, but apart from this the Emperor spends more time at his writing-table than many would imagine. With the increase of the population and the growth of the army and navy the number of cases in which the Sovereign must give a decision as German Emperor or King of Prussia has greatly increased. In order that the Empress may distribute her time and her duties in connection with work of benevolence in accordance with the engagements of the Emperor, he is furnished every evening by the Aide-de-camp in duty with a time table of the Kaiser's engagements for the next day. After dinner the company assembles as a rule in the library of the Palace at Berlin, or in a corresponding room in the other palaces. Whilst the Empress and her Maids of Honour are occupied with some handiwork, the Emperor either reads him[illegible]f or asks one of his Aides-de-camp to read aloud. As subject-matter sometimes the daily papers are taken—and not merely those which support the Government—or magazines or else some report of general interest direct from a foreign country. Tea and lemonade are then passed round—[illegible] always drinks lemonade in the evening—and [illegible] seven o'clock the company separates. The Emp[illegible]r then as a rule spends another hour working before he retires.

[illegible]tween the Imperial parents and [illegible]n are the happiest conceivable, and that [illegible] parental weakness, as is so often the [illegible]many families. The merry little Princess [illegible]youngest child and the only daughter is naturally a great pet with her father and mother as [illegible] as [illegible] the whole court but she has nevertheless [illegible] school work most conscientiously and [illegible] governess appropriately apart from all the distract ons of the Palace. She is thus not a spoilt child. Perhaps in one particular she is different from other German girls of her age in that she is not at all shy before strangers and will take a lively part in the conservation when it touches upon ideas within her rang such as children's games or school work.

That the sons spend or have spent their school-time "far from Court," at Plon is generally known. The Empress finds it hard to be parted from them. Their training however, produces good results. The Princes give good promise of growing up to be earnest men worthy of taking their place in the service of the Fatherland. An essential point of the training at Plon is the importance attached to simple living. At table there is only one meat course and only on Sundays a second course. The body is not to be pampered by dainty meals but hardened in the exercise of manly strength and courage by abundant physical exercise. If we could envy the Princes any part of their training, it would be this, which with us other mortals is apt to be very sparingly meted out. The Empress generally goes to Plon on the birthdays of young Princes.

The daily life of the Imperial Family in Berlin or Potsdam is simpler than many would imagine. The principal meal-time is at one o'clock in the day. At the evening meal there is as a rule only one warm course and then cold meat and fruit. The life is much the same on the Hohenzollern. Wine is seldom partaken of. The Empress drinks at all mealtimes Erada an anfermonped fruit cordial.

Christmas-tide is spent in a special manner at the New Palace. Two days before Christmas Eve the Christmas trees are decorated by the Imperial Family and the suite, which for this occasion is increased in numbers by various bachelor gentlemen not on duty. The Empress supervises and decides what places still want filling up with nuts, sweets or confetta. There are two large "general" trees and besides these is a special tree for each of the children. The tree of the little Princess is the favourite, and nothing may be hung upon that without the consent of the Empress.

On Christmas Eve at 4 o'clock in the afternoon the whole Court partake of a meal in the Jaspis Gallery adjoining the famous "Muschelsaal" and this is a proper Christmas feast with all the customary accessories. After the meal the present-giving takes place in the "Muschelsaal." The Imperial Children look for their present on the middle table under their Christmas trees and the Emperor and Empress find theirs on a side table. Then come the tables for the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, and plates with gingerbread, apples and nuts are also in evidence. At seven o'clock the Berlin gentlemen travel back to Berlin carrying their presents a la Pompadour in the cloth bag supplied. The rest of the evening the Imperial family spend by themselves as one of the happiest families to be found anywhere on God's earth.

THE GREAT MILLET OR SORGHUM.

WHAT should prove a useful pamphlet to agriculturists in the Madras Presidency, says the local paper, is the Bulletin which has just been compiled by Mr. C. Benson, Deputy Director of Agriculture, and Rao Bahadur C. K. Subba Rao, Sub-Assistant Director of Agriculture, Madras, on "the Great Millet or Sorghum in Madras," a food and fodder crop which covers from twenty to twenty four million acres in India every year and four and a half million acres in Madras. With the object of obtaining more accurate and detailed information regarding it, a [illegible]iry was set on foot some years ago in the four [illegible]can Districts of this Presidency, which was [illegible]ded later on to the Coimbatore, Madura and [illegible]hipoly Districts and partially completed. The [illegible]ed, but in the season of 1898-99 [illegible]re made in the Districts mentioned and [illegible] of the Carnatic. In 1903 Sir [illegible] Wall issued a circular in which he commented [illegible] the [illegible] confusion which existed in the literature of [illegible], species and varieties of the cultivated sorghums. He suggested that an enquiry should be held to collect information on two points, viz. (1) as to the varieties which are cultivated, with a view to discovering their individual peculiarities, and the nature of the soil, climate, and other conditions under which they may be successfully grown, and (2) regarding the qualities and varieties grown in Madras from a practical point of view, and regarding the manner in which the crop is managed, treated and utilised in different places. The paper under notice is the result of this enquiry in so far as this Presidency is concerned.

The large amount of information which has been collected is divided into eleven chapters under the following headings:—(1) Names; (2) Climate and Seasons; (3) Soils; (4) Varieties, of which no less than 63 are described; (5) Rotations; (6) Tillages; (7) Manures and Manuring; (8) Seed, its Preservation, etc., and Seed-sowing; (9) Treatment during Growth and Irrigation; (10) Harvesting and Threshing; and (11) Sorghum as a Fodder Crop. In the last chapter allusion is made to the poison which sometimes is found in the straw of sorghum, a peculiarity to which attention has recently been attracted by cattle dying from feeding on this fodder in the Punjab and Central Provinces. The writers state that the leaf of the sorghum plant is never poisonous; that the noxious nature of the straw as fodder under certain conditions is entirely due to the development of a poison therein; and that a ratoon crop when very young is more poisonous than the original crop. No explicit reasons are given for any of these disadvantageous attributes, nor is any method of detection described; nor, again, is any remedy suggested for animals found to be poisoned by it. From this we may infer that such cases are rare, and also from the Tamil proverb:—Does a bullock which has grazed on a cholam crop wish for heaven"? Nevertheless, owing to the enormous quantity of sorghum consumed by cattle, this would appear to be a subject which requires further investigation. There is far too much cattle poisoning by design in this country, so it were well if any accidents of this nature were minimised as much as possible. A correspondent of the "Pioneer" recently referred in this connection to the opinion held by the ryots, to which reference is also made by Messrs. Benson and Subba Rao, that a kind of very fatal and poisonous worm generates in the stalk and any animal (cow, bull, buffalo) which eats the stalk certainly dies within an hour or two, but goats do not suffer at all. To remove the poison zamindars, after cutting stalks, sprinkle water over them and then bury them for some hours under blankets. Even a light quantity of rain, it is said, removes the poison from the standing stalks.]

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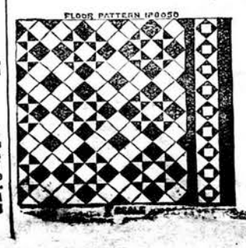

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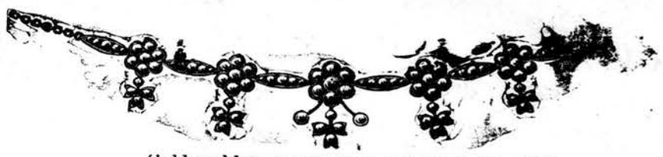

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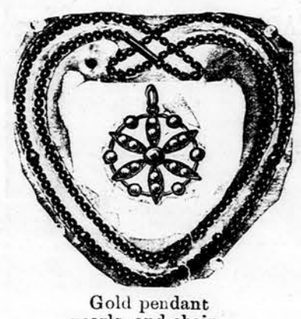

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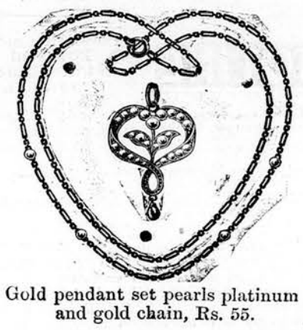

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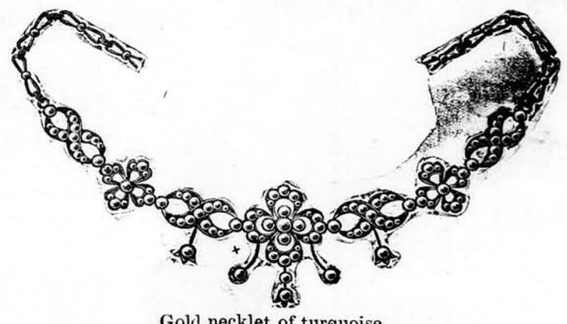

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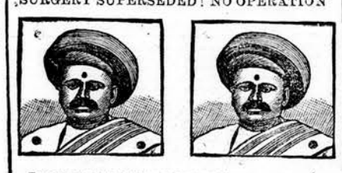

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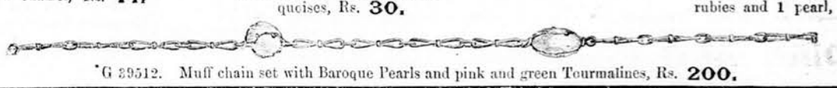

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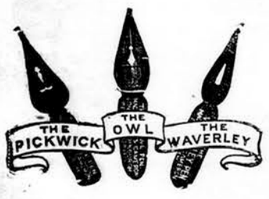

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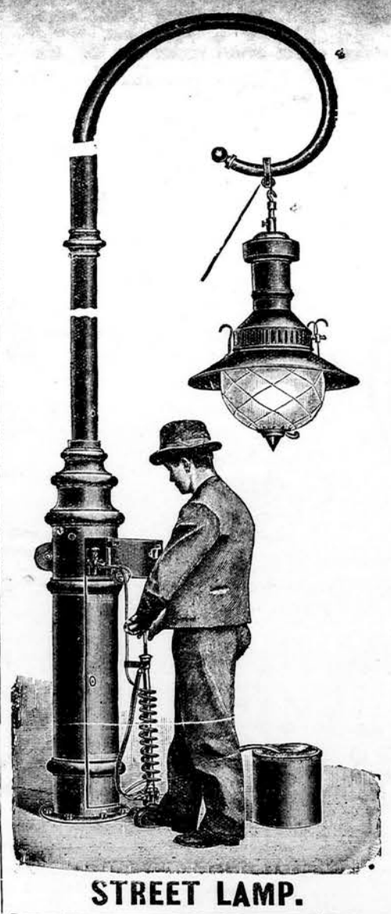

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* * * * Those of my readers who have confidence in my culinary recommendations, and I trust they are many, will do well to note that I prefer BENEDICTINE to all other liqueurs.

ALEXANDER DUMAS.

* * * * At a time when the luxuries of the table are sought after on all sides, I do not hesitate to acknowledge and recommend BENEDICTINE as the queen of liqueurs, now to be seen on any table. It is found and appreciated alike in restaurants, in private families, and on the tables of princes.

H. DE PENE.

* * * * We place BENEDICTINE upon our tables for its excellent flavour and delicate perfume, without thinking that this dainty is a powerful specific, a liqueur most efficacious for promoting digestion and the regular circulation of the blood.

TIMOTHEE TRIMM.

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Extract from the "Gazette Medicale."

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